JAN 17 1905

DECEMBER 1904

IRVING K. POND, DES.

LORADO TAFT, SCULPT.

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

Entered at the Postoffice at Chicago as second-class matter.

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL:

Notice of A. I. A. Convention—Architectural Exhibitions.....33
EARLY GREEK ART AND THE ELGIN MARBLES.....34
THE CARE OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS.....35
ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE OF NEW YORK.....35
CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.....36
BALTIMORE ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.....37
ASSOCIATION NOTES.....37
THE BALTIMORE FIRE.....38
PROPOSED STATION FOR N. Y. CENTRAL R. R.....39
DESIGNING OUR SUBURBS.....39
NEW JERSEY LICENSE BOARD.....40
SEVERE TEST OF ELECTRIC ENGINES.....40
A SAFEGAURD FOR BANKERS.....40
OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.....40
INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.....IX

NORTH-WESTERN TERRA COTTA CO.

WORKS AND OFFICE:
Clybourn and Wrightwood Avenues.

BRANCH OFFICE: 1118 Rookery Building,
CHICAGO.

A NEW ROOFING TILE

WITH DOUBLE INTERLOCK AT TOP AND SIDES
ABSOLUTELY RAIN AND SNOW PROOF
NOW ON THE MARKET

Being made of stiff clay with metal dies under a pressure of fifty tons, it is both exceedingly light and dense, and will not break up nor flake off under the action of the elements. Better than other tile. As cheap as good slate.

THE NATIONAL TILE ROOFING CO.
LIMA, OHIO, U. S. A.

J. W. TAYLOR,

REMOVAL NOTICE:
After May 1, 1902, Monon Bldg., 324 Dearborn St. Telephone No. 1500 Harrison.

ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHS,
BUILDINGS, INTERIORS, DETAILS, ETC.

Promise to purchase two dozen from the lot at $4.00 per dozen, unmounted, and I will send 200 from which to make the selection.

THE WINSLOW BROS. COMPANY
CHICAGO
ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE AND
MONUMENTAL BRONZE STATUARY

The Winslow Elevator & Machine Company
HIGH GRADE ELECTRIC AND HYDRAULIC ELEVATORS

Trees and Shrubs

FINE VARIETIES
LOW PRICES

For both wholesale and retail trade

SEND FOR CATALOGUES
PETERSON NURSERY
Lincoln and Peterson Aves., CHICAGO, ILL.

JAMES A. MILLER & BRO.
133 So. Clinton St., Chicago

Manufacturers
Fire Retarding Wire Glass Windows
Sheet Metal Frames and Sash

SKYLIGHTS, TILE, SLATE
AND METAL ROOFING . . .

Please mention THE INLAND ARCHITECT when corresponding with Advertisers.

STOP THAT HAMMERING

of Steam Pipes and use the

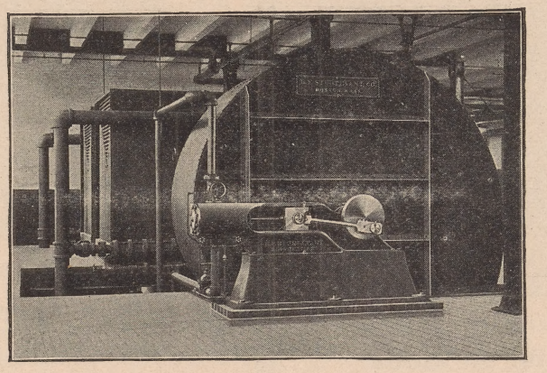
STURTEVANT SYSTEM *of*

Heating and Ventilation

A centralized plant under one man's control

No scattered steam piping

No leaky steam pipes



Heats and ventilates in winter

Cools and ventilates in summer

The same apparatus does both

A forced circulation of air by means of a fan. Operation independent of the weather. Exhaust steam utilized

B. F. STURTEVANT CO.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

General Office and Works: HYDE PARK, MASS.

NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO LONDON

349

The more a man knows about roofs, the better his belief in tin roofs, and the more he knows about tin, the better his belief in "Taylor Old Style". It is all a matter of education.

N. & G. TAYLOR CO.

Established 1810

PHILADELPHIA

"Rufus the Roofer" is a breezy booklet in which the roof question is threshed out in a new vein. It will be sent to any one on receipt of 10 cents in stamps, and is worth more than that simply as entertaining reading.

Colorado—

That's the title of a handsome new book of seventy-two pages, beautifully printed, bound and illustrated; fifty-six pictures of Colorado's matchless mountains, canons, streams, lakes and forests.

The book is written in a most delightful vein, and gives pleasing glimpses of a mountain world whose colossal beauty never wearies or changes or grows old. A splendid map of Colorado is appended.

It is not a guide book, but contains a few paragraphs about the best way to reach Colorado from everywhere east and southeast via Chicago or St. Louis (Louisiana Purchase Exposition) and the Burlington Route, with its splendidly equipped one-night-on-the-road fast express trains.

Mailed anywhere upon receipt of ten cents in stamps or coin.

Burlington Route

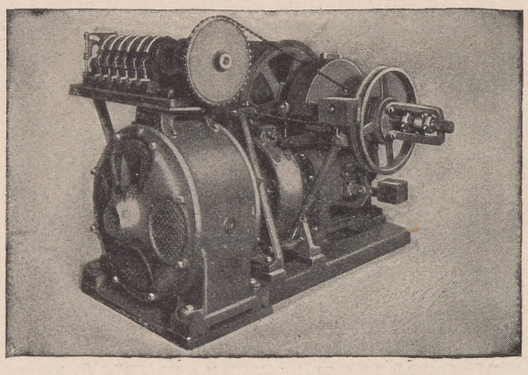
P. S. EUSTIS,
Passenger Traffic Manager
P4 CHICAGO.

Please mention THE INLAND ARCHITECT when corresponding with Advertisers.

Westinghouse

Alternating and Direct Current

Motors



Westinghouse Type C Induction Motor geared to Elevator Hoist.

In universal use for all kinds of service, because they

Do The Work

Alternating Current, Circulars 1050, 1062, 1066
Direct Current, Circulars 1042, 1068, 1077

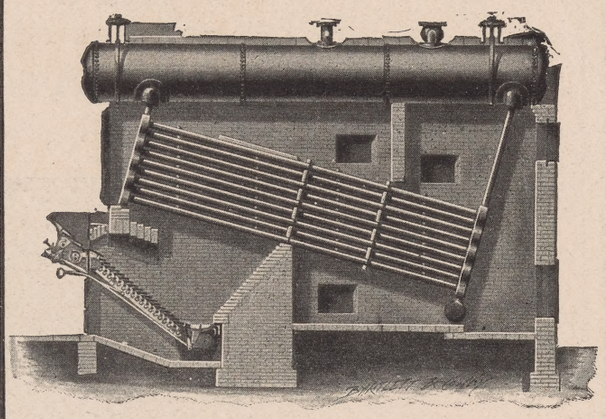
Write for them; address

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

Sales Offices in all Large Cities Pittsburg, Pa.

For Canada: Canadian Westinghouse Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario.

The Roney Stoker



The Roney Stoker as applied to Babcock & Wilcox Boiler.

Effects smokeless combustion of soft coal.

For particulars address nearest sales office of

The Westinghouse Machine Co.,

Works, East Pittsburg, Pa.

Sales Offices

New York, 10 Bridge St.
Boston, 131 State St.
Pittsburg, Westinghouse Bldg.
Chicago, 171 La Salle St.
Detroit, Union Trust Bldg.
Philadelphia, Stephen Girard Bldg.

Designers and Builders of

Steam Engines, Gas Engines, Steam Turbines, Roney Mechanical Stokers.

THE WINKLE TERRA COTTA CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Architectural Terra Cotta

IN ALL COLORS.

OFFICE:

Rooms 502 and 503, Century Building,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Works: CHELTENHAM, ST. LOUIS.

THE CHICAGO

The Typewriter That Stands for Fair Play

No one thinks that any typewriter is worth $100, yet that is the "standard price." Every one knows that highest grade machines can be sold at a fair profit for much less.

$35 Is the Price of The Chicago, the Best Machine at any Price,

yet a number of people by a kind of "trustful momentum" keep on paying $100—they are "not quite sure." We have some surety facts that will make your pocketbook laugh—better send for them to-day.

Chicago Writing Machine Co.

121 Wendell Street = = = = = CHICAGO

Please mention THE INLAND ARCHITECT when corresponding with Advertisers.

"Standard"

Porcelain Enameled Ware

is Supreme in DESIGN, QUALITY and DURABILITY

In recognition of this distinction the ***Honorable Jury of Awards*** of the ***Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904,*** has conferred upon "Standard" Ware which was exhibited in competition with all other sanitary goods of DOMESTIC and FOREIGN manufacture, the highest awards and honors, namely,

THE GRAND PRIZE

Since 1893 "Standard" Ware has been honored with the highest awards at every great exposition, nine in all. Of these awards, three have been obtained in foreign lands, and six in the United States. Each award constitutes the highest official honor of the period.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.

PITTSBURG, U. S. A.

PORCELITE

Is the Only Enamel Paint

That has stood the test of **ten** years' wear and retained its durability, permanent **high gloss,** and has not **checked or cracked.** :: :: :: ::

Interior Woodwork
Plastered Walls
Brickwork, Metals

Paint with

PORCELITE

The Thomson Wood Finishing Co.

Varnish, Enamel and Wood Filler Manufacturers
Inventors and Sole Makers

Office, 115 N. Fourth Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Butcher's
Boston Polish

Is the best finish made for FLOORS, Interior Woodwork and Furniture

Not brittle; will neither scratch nor deface, like shellac or varnish. Is not soft and sticky, like beeswax. Perfectly transparent, preserving the natural color and beauty of the wood. Without doubt the most economical and satisfactory POLISH known for HARDWOOD FLOORS.

For Sale by Dealers in Paints, Hardware and House Furnishings.

Send for our FREE BOOKLET, telling of the many advantages of BUTCHER'S BOSTON POLISH.

THE BUTCHER POLISH CO.,
356 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Our No. 3 Reviver is a superior finish for kitchen and piazza floors.

Your Best Buildings

Reproduced exactly from Photographs by our

HALF-TONE PROCESS

and issued in book or pamphlet form would constitute an attractive Souvenir, and a pleasant introduction to Prospective Clients . . .

We will make half-tone plates (our best work) at LOWER PRICES than you can get elsewhere—probably 30 to 40 per cent less.

. . . . . Send for prices, stating sizes and number of plates wanted.

INLAND PUBLISHING CO.

610 Manhattan Building, - - - - - CHICAGO.

ORNAMENTAL IRON

STAIRS

STORE FRONTS

ELEVATOR ENCLOSURES

FENCES AND RAILINGS

SIDEWALK LIGHTS

SKYLIGHTS

Brown Bros. Mfg. Co.

Established in 1860

22d St. and Campbell Avenue

CHICAGO

Telephone Canal 115

Please mention THE INLAND ARCHITECT when corresponding with Advertisers.

DEXTER PORTLAND CEMENT CO. NAZARETH, PA. FINENESS STRENGTH TRADE MARK PORTLAND UNIFORMITY SAMUEL H. FRENCH & CO. SOLE AGENTS PHILA'A

Dexter Portland ...Cement...

Highest Standard Attainable for Pavement and Concrete Work.

SAMUEL H. FRENCH & CO., Sole Agents,

Established 1844. PHILADELPHIA.

TEL. HARRISON 3652

THOMAS HAWKES

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

DESIGNS PREPARED FOR PARKS, CEMETERIES, PRIVATE ESTATES, SUB-DIVISIONS, ETC.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

1532 MONADNOCK BLOCK CHICAGO

"CLASSIK" METAL CEILINGS

Were given the highest honors by the Committee on Awards, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, because of their merit and artistic beauty

GOLD MEDAL

"Classik" Ceilings are known the world over for their exclusiveness of classified designs. We originated these designs and the yhave no equal

The Berger Mfg. Co.

Canton, Ohio

New York Boston Philadelphia St. Louis

TO LIGHT STORE INTERIORS

use Frink's Sectional Glass Cluster Reflectors. They are made to last and reflect all the light there is. The most practical fixture made for lighting stores. Throw out a powerful, even light—no dazzling glare in the eyes. Adopted by the Board of Education for lighting the new schools. A large variety of styles and sizes.

I. P. FRINK, 551 Pearl Street, NEW YORK

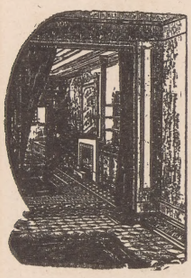
EXPANDED METAL

For Fireproofing and Concrete Construction

ASSOCIATED EXPANDED METAL COMPANIES Room 1216, 256 Broadway NEW YORK

CRANE FITTINGS

ESTABLISHED 1855



Hardwood Floors

Wood Carpets, Parquet Floors, Rug Borders.

Send for book of designs.

E. B. MOORE & CO.

76 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

Put into the White House by the U. S. Government.

F. E. CUDELL'S

Patent Sewer-Gas and Backwater Trap

For Wash-Bowls, Sinks, Bath and Wash Tubs,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

CONVENIENT TRAINS

Leave St. Paul and Minneapolis daily

. . VIA . .

Wisconsin Central R'y

. . FOR . .

MANITOWOC, MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO,

where direct connections are made for the East and South.

Nearest ticket agent can give you complete information.

JAS. C. POND, Gen. Pass. Agent, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

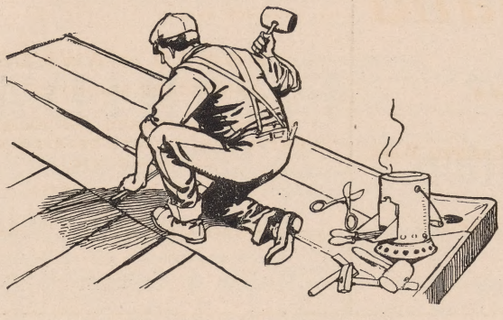
Hydraulic Press Brick Co.

Missouri Trust Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

TOTAL ANNUAL CAPACITY, 300,000,000 BRICKS.

American Hydraulic Press Brick Co.,	St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago Hydraulic Press Brick Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland Hydraulic Press Brick Co.,	Cleveland, Ohio.
Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Co.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Findlay Hydraulic Press Brick Co.,	Findlay and Toledo, Ohio.
Illinois Hydraulic Press Brick Co.,	St. Louis, Mo.
Kansas City Hydraulic Press Brick Co.,	Kansas City, Mo.
Kelley Brick & Tile Co.,	West Superior, Wis.
Menomonie Hydraulic Press Brick Co.,	Minneapolis, Minn.
New York Hydraulic Press Brick Co.,	Rochester, N. Y.
Ohio Press Brick Co.,	Zanesville, Ohio.
Omaha Hydraulic Press Brick Co.,	Omaha, Neb.
Union Press Brick Works,	St. Louis, Mo.
Washington Hydraulic Press Brick Co.,	Washington, D. C.

Please mention THE INLAND ARCHITECT when corresponding with Advertisers.



The Roofer

finds M F Ternes the most satisfactory of all roofing tins. The unusual pliancy and ease of working make M F Roofing Tin "most favored" by skillful roofers. It helps the worker and gives permanency to the work.

The Roofing

M F Roofing Tin is the most durable roofing made. Extra heavy coated and free from the slightest defect. Made entirely by hand labor. Lasts a lifetime. It is fire-proof and rust-proof. The standard for over 60 years. Warranted to give satisfaction.

MF
TRADE-MARK

For sale by all first-class metal dealers
Sample, postpaid, on receipt of request

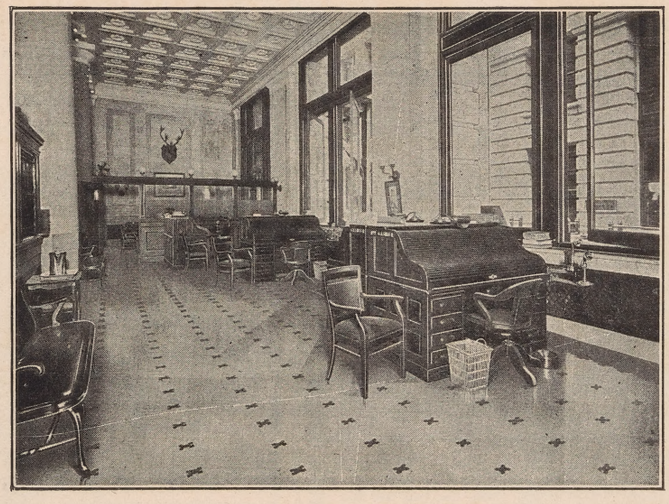
American Sheet & Tin Plate Co.
Frick Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY AND IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE,
KNOWN AS THE GREAT SOUTHWEST SYSTEM.

Connecting the Commercial Centers and Rich Farms of
MISSOURI,
The Broad Corn and Wheat Fields and Thriving Cities of
KANSAS,
The Fertile River Valleys, Trade Centers and Rolling Prairies of
NEBRASKA,
The Grand, Picturesque and Enchanting Scenery, and the Famous Mining Districts of
COLORADO,
The Agricultural, Fruit, Mineral and Timber Lands, and Famous Hot Springs of
ARKANSAS,
The Sugar Plantations and immense Rice Fields of
LOUISIANA,
The Cotton and Grain Fields, the Cattle Ranges and Winter Resorts of
TEXAS,
Historical and Scenic
OLD AND NEW MEXICO,
And forms with its Connections the Popular Winter Route to
CALIFORNIA

For descriptive and illustrated pamphlets of any of the above States, address Companies' Agents, or

H. C. TOWNSEND,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
ST. LOUIS.



Interlocking Rubber Tiling

As laid by us in The National Bank of North America, New York City.

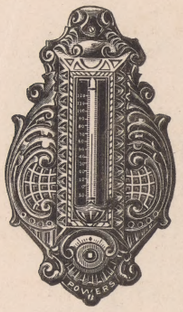
Waterproof, sanitary, non-slippery, soft, warm and comfortable to the feet, noiseless, capable of elegant designs and extraordinarily durable. Laid without disturbing old floor. A perfect floor for kitchens, laundries, pantries, halls, vestibules, offices, banking-rooms, court-rooms, schoolrooms, libraries, hospital-wards, cafes, billiard-rooms, piazzas, etc.

Call or write.

Beware of Infringers. Patented. Manufactured solely by

NEW YORK BELTING & PACKING CO., Ltd.

CHICAGO . . . . 150 Lake Street
NEW YORK . . 25 Park Place
PHILADELPHIA 724 Chestnut Street
BALTIMORE { Baltimore Rubber Co. 41 South Liberty St.
BOSTON . . . 232 Summer Street
INDIANAPOLIS, IND. 229 S. Meridian St.
ST. LOUIS . . 411 North 3d Street
SAN FRANCISCO . 605-607 Mission St.
LONDON, ENG.
Arthur L. Gibson & Co.
19 to 21 Tower Street, Upper St. Martin's Lane, W. C.



Avoid Extremes of Heat and Cold

BY USING

THE POWERS SYSTEM

OF

Temperature Regulation.

Applicable to all kinds of heating apparatus in Schools, Churches, Residences, Office Buildings, etc.

Successfully applied to the control of heat in RAILWAY CARS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

The Powers Regulator Co.

111 Fifth Avenue, New York 40 Dearborn Street, Chicago

JENKINS BROTHERS' VALVES

Perfectly tight under all pressures of steam, oils or acids.
Warranted to give satisfaction under the worst conditions.
Received the Highest Award GOLD MEDAL at the Pan-American Exposition
Insist on having the genuine stamped with Trade-Mark.
JENKINS BROTHERS, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO

FLORIDA?

Yes, I'm going.
Well, there's *something new* for you to consider.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

in connection with the

Queen & Crescent Route

will take you *down one way* and *bring you back another*, for a slight advance in the regular winter tourist rate.

Low round-trip rates now in effect to all tourist points in Florida and the South.

Good connections, through sleepers, fine equipment, best of everything.

On January 11, 1904, the "*Chicago & Florida Special*" and the "*Florida Limited*," with through Pullman sleepers, dining, club and observation cars, will again go into service, Chicago to St. Augustine, via Cincinnati, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Jacksonville.

For through sleeping-car reservations, literature and full particulars, write

J. S. McCULLOUGH,
N. W. P. A.,
225 Dearborn St.,
'Phone Harrison, 1813. CHICAGO, ILL.
G. B. ALLEN, G. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

POROUS FIREPROOFING

Illinois Terra Cotta Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Contractors for the Fireproofing of Buildings

OFFICE

439 "The Rookery," CHICAGO

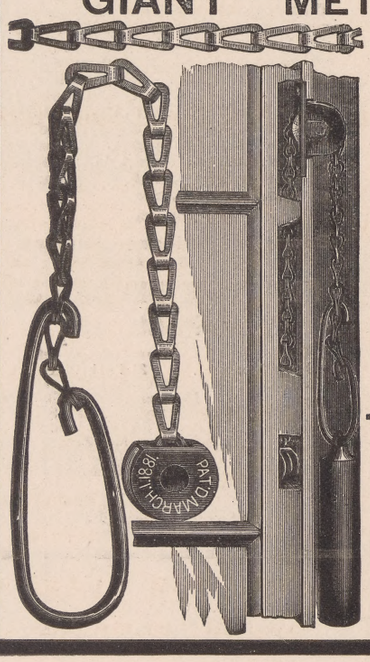
Telephone, HARRISON 1705 WORKS AT PULLMAN

Sheet-Steel Indian Canoes

Non-sinkable and indestructible. 14 feet long, 39 inch beam.

Twenty-Two Dollars, Net. EXTRA FOR FISH SET AND SECTIONAL BOAT.
W. H. MULLINS, 310 Depot St., SALEM, OHIO.

"GIANT" METAL SASH CHAIN



Has not been equaled in quality in 20 years. Durability guaranteed. The bronze costs 40 per cent more than any other Sash Chain metal.

Full line of Sash and Cable Chains, Sash Pulleys and Fixtures.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE SMITH & EGGE MFG. CO.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

WRITE FOR OUR LATEST CATALOGUE.

"THE ONLY WAY"

BETWEEN
CHICAGO
ST. LOUIS
KANSAS CITY
AND
PEORIA

Handsomest, most luxurious trains in the world; completely rock ballasted roadbed, no dust, no dirt, no smoke, no cinders.

THE ALTON'S 1905 GYPSY GIRL ART CALENDAR

Copyright, 1904, by the Chicago & Alton Railway Co.

Sequel to the famous "Fencing" and "Cow-Boy" Girl Art Calendars.

FIVE SHEETS, EACH 10 X 15 INCHES

SEND 25 CTS.

with name of publication in which you read this advertisement, to GEO. J. CHARLTON, General Passenger Agent, Chicago & Alton Railway, Lock Box 618 CHICAGO, ILL., and get the handsomest calendar of the year. Four graceful poses in colors, unmarred by advertisements and ready for framing.

Please mention THE INLAND ARCHITECT when corresponding with Advertisers.

Architects' Specification Reminders.*

	Page
Architectural Drawing.	
Deane, E. Eldon	XV
Architectural Iron Works.	
The Winslow Bros. Co	II
Brown Bros. Mfg. Co	V
American Sidewalk Light Co.	IX
Architectural Photographers.	
Taylor, J. W.	II
Architectural Views.	
Taylor, J. W.	II
Bath Room Fixtures.	
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.	V
Bath Tubs.	
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.	V
Blinds and Screens.	
Wilier Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	
Boats.	
W. H. Mullins	VIII
Boiler Covering.	
The Keasbey & Mattison Co.	XII
Brass Goods (Plumbers').	
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.	V
Bricks (Pressed).	
Chicago Hydraulic Press Brick Co	IX
Findlay Hydraulic Press Brick Co	IX
Illinois Hydraulic Press Brick Co	IX
Kansas City Hydraulic Press Brick Co	IX
Menominee Hydraulic Press Brick Co	IX
Omaha Hydraulic Press Brick Co	IX
St. Louis Hydraulic Press Brick Co	IX
Brick (Enameled).	
Hydraulic Press Brick Co	IX
Brick (Ornamental).	
Chicago Hydraulic Press Brick Co	IX
Findlay Hydraulic Press Brick Co	IX
Hydraulic Press Brick Co	IX
Illinois Hydraulic Press Brick Co	IX
Kansas City Hydraulic Press Brick Co	IX
Menominee Hydraulic Press Brick Co	IX
Omaha Hydraulic Press Brick Co	IX
Builders' Hardware.	
Orr & Lockett	XVI
The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.	XVI
Builders' Sundries.	
The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.	XVI
Building Papers.	
Cabot, Samuel	XII
Cements.	
French, S. H., & Co	VI
Closets.	
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.	V
Conduit.	
National Fireproofing Co.	36
Cordage.	
Samson Cordage Works	XVI
Creosote Stains.	
Cabot, Samuel	XII
Drawing Material and Implements.	
Abbott, A. H., & Co.	XII
Drinking Fountains.	
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.	V
Electric Plants.	
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co	IV
The Westinghouse Machine Co	IV
Elevators.	
Link Belt Machinery Co.	XII
The J. W. Reedy Elevator Co	XIII
Enameled Iron (Plumbers' Ware).	
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.	V
Engineers.	
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co	IV
The Westinghouse Machine Co	IV
Fireproof Doors.	
Kinnear Mfg. Co.	X
Fireproof Shutters.	
Kinnear Mfg. Co.	X
Fireproofing.	
Associated Expanded Metal Co's.	VI
Illinois Terra Cotta Lumber Co.	VIII
National Fireproofing Co	XIV
Pioneer Fireproofing Co.	XIV
The Roebling Construction Co.	XII
Floor Polish.	
Butcher Polish Co	V
Fuel Economizers.	
B. F. Sturtevant Co	III
Gas Engines.	
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co	IV
The Westinghouse Machine Co	IV
Hardware.	
The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.	XVI
Heating.	
B. F. Sturtevant Co	III
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus.	
Pierce, Butler & Pierce	XVI
B. F. Sturtevant Co	III
Kellogg-Mackay-Cameron Co.	XI
Hollow Block.	
National Fireproofing Co.	36
Ice and Refrigerating Machinery.	
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co	IV
The Westinghouse Machine Co	IV
Laundry Tubs.	
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.	V
Lavatories.	
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.	V
Lead Pipe.	
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.	V
Locks.	
The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.	XVI
Mail Chutes.	
Cutler Manufacturing Co.	XIII
Marble.	
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.	V
Mechanical Stokers.	
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co	IV
The Westinghouse Machine Co	IV
Metal Ceilings.	
Berger Mfg. Co	VI
Mortar Colors.	
French, S. H., & Co.	VI
Moldings, Mirrors, Frames.	
W. W. Abbott	IX
Paints, Oils and Varnishes.	
Berry Bros	VIII
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.	X
New Jersey Zinc Co	X
Pitkin, Geo. W., Co.	II
Smith, Edward, & Co	XVI
Thomson Wood Finishing Co.	V
Pencils.	
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co	VI
Plumbers' Fittings.	
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.	V
Plumbers' Ware. Porcelain Enameled	
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.	V
Printers.	
The H. O. Shepard Co	VII
Railroads.	
Baltimore & Ohio R. R	XII
Big Four Route	XIII
Chicago & Alton	VIII, X
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R'y	III
Chicago & North-Western R'y	X
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	XIV
Denver & Rio Grande R. R.	IV
Grand Trunk Lines	IX
Illinois Central	XV
The Lake Shore Route	XVI
Monon and C. H. & D. Route	XI
Michigan Central R. R.	X
Missouri Pacific R'y	VII
New York Central R. R.	XI
Northern Pacific R. R.	X
Queen & Crescent Route	XI
Rock Island System	XIV
Rio Grande & Western	VI
Southern R'y	VIII
Southern Pacific Co.	XI
Santa Fe Route	X
Wisconsin Central	VI
Range Closets.	
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.	V
Reflectors.	
Frink, I. P.	VI
Roofing Tile.	
National Tile Roofing Co.	II
Celadon Roofing Tile Co., Manufacturers of Highest Grade Roofing Tile, 204 Dearborn St., Chicago; 156 Fifth Ave., New York. Factories: Alfred, N. Y. and Ottawa, Ill.	
Roofing Tin.	
American Tin Plate Co	VII
N. & G. Taylor Co	III
Rolling Doors and Shutters (steel).	
Kinnear Mfg Co	X
Rubber Tiling.	
New York Belting and Packing Co	VII
Sanitary Appliances.	
Cudell, F. E.	IX
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.	V
Sanitary Woodwork.	
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.	V
Sash Cords and Chains.	
Smith & Egge Mfg. Co	VIII
Samson Cordage Works	XVI
Sheathing and Deadening Quilt.	
Cabot, Samuel	XII
Shingle Stain.	
Berry Bros	VIII
Cabot, Samuel	XII
Dexter Bros.	XV
Showers, Permanent and Portable.	
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.	V
Sidewalk and Vault Lights.	
Brown Bros. Mfg. Co	V
American Sidewalk Light Co.	IX
Sinks, Porcelain Enameled.	
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.	V
Snow Guards.	
Folsom Snow Guard Co.	IX
Spring Hinges.	
Smith & Egge Mfg. Co.	VIII
Stained and Decorative Glass.	
Louis J. Millet	XIV
Steam Engines.	
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co	IV
The Westinghouse Machine Co	IV
Steam Loops.	
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co	IV
The Westinghouse Machine Co	IV
Steel Rolling Doors.	
Kinnear Mfg. Co	X
Steel Rolling Shutters.	
Kinnear Mfg. Co.	X
Steel Shutters.	
American Sidewalk Light Co.	IX
Kinnear Mfg. Co	X
Stokers.	
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co	IV
The Westinghouse Machine Co	IV
Temperature Regulator.	
The Powers Regulator Co.	VIII
Terra Cotta.	
Northwestern Terra-Cotta Works	II
Winkle Terra Cotta Co	IV
Tile (Rubber).	
New York Belting & Packing Co., Ltd.	VII
Trees.	
Peterson Nursery	II
Urinals, Porcelain Enameled.	
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.	V
Valves (Steam).	
Jenkins Bros.	VIII
Vimometers.	
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.	V
Window Lines.	
Samson Cordage Works	XVI
Wood Floors.	
Moore, E. B., & Co.	VI
National Wood Floor Co.	XIII

*Roman figures refer to advertising pages.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
SOLID THROUGH TRAINS
BETWEEN
CHICAGO, BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
"VIA NIAGARA FALLS."
Also to BOSTON via the important business centers of CANADA and NEW ENGLAND.
For Information, Time Tables, etc., apply to any Agent of the Company, or to
GEO. W. VAUX,
ASST. GEN. PASS. & TKT. AGT.,
135 ADAMS ST.,
CHICAGO.

Folsom New Model Snow Guard

Specified by leading architects to hold the snow on all pitch roofs, entirely obviating all chance of injury to life or to the property it protects. The only perfect device for this purpose. It is made in various forms for old and new roofs of slate, shingle, tile or metal. Full information on application.

THREE HISTORIC BUILDINGS.

Faneuil Hall,
Old South Church,
King's Chapel,
Boston,

Are Fitted with this Snow Guard.

FOLSOM SNOW GUARD CO.

ROSLINDALE (BOSTON), MASS.

KINNEAR
STEEL ROLLING
DOORS SHUTTERS
SEND FOR CATALOGUE 'K'
THE KINNEAR MFG. CO.
BOSTON - 85 WATER ST.
NEW YORK - 45 VESEY ST.
CHICAGO - 112 CLARK ST.
PHILADELPHIA - 1011 CHESTNUT ST.
COLUMBUS OHIO, U.S.A.

THE UNIFORM STANDARD CONTRACT,
REVISED AND IMPROVED.
All Orders Filled at Once by the Publishers,
THE INLAND PUBLISHING CO.,
602-603 Star Building, - - - CHICAGO.

DIXONS
SILICA GRAPHITE PAINT
FOR THE PROTECTION OF
FENCES, BRIDGES, ROOFS AND BUILDINGS
WRITE FOR "COLORS AND SPECIFICATIONS"
JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., JERSEY CITY, N.J., U.S.A.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Chicago
TO
Quebec
Do not go to Europe to see a 16th Century city; accessible by the
Grand Trunk Ry. System
FOR
$38.85 Round Trip. Return limit Oct. 31, '04
Stop-over privileges allowed en route
$4 additional will give you the St. Lawrence River trip from Toronto to Montreal.
$3 additional from Kingston to Montreal.
Send for descriptive folder to
GEO. W. VAUX
A. G. P. A.
Grand Trunk Ry. System
CHICAGO

"Pure White Work
For pure white, inside or outside, ZINC WHITE Ground in poppyseed oil is the best thing we know of."
Master Painter
September 1904

Florence Zinc
Ground in refined linseed oil yields an immaculate white finish. There is no pigment whiter than FLORENCE ZINC—there is no other white pigment as durable as any kind of ZINC WHITE.

FREE:
Our Practical Pamphlets:
"The Paint Question"
"Paints in Architecture"
"Specifications for Architects"
"Paint: Why, How and When"
"French Government Decrees"

The
New Jersey Zinc Co.
71 Broadway, New York
We do not grind zinc in oil. Lists of zinc white paint manufacturers will be furnished on request.

BOOKS ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF ALL COUNTRIES : : :
Bruno Hessling Co., Ltd.
PUBLISHERS and IMPORTERS
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE
64 East 12th St. New York, N. Y.

"With its head in the clouds"

PIKES PEAK

One of the most famous mountains in America stands about midway between Denver and Pueblo. Forty years ago, it took as many days to reach it as it now takes hours, so improved are the transportation facilities. The

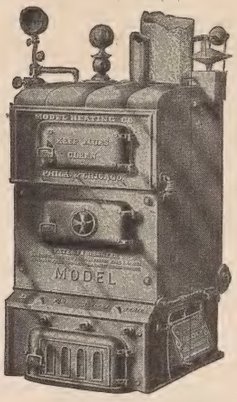
New York Central Lines

and their connections offer fast and luxurious trains with only one change between New York and Boston and important points in Colorado.

A copy of "America's Winter Resorts" will be sent free, on receipt of a two cent stamp, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

Successful Boilers

AND RADIATORS



ONE OF 36 STYLES

Our Catalogue, "The Boiler Magazine," sent on request, is the best ever

Kellogg=Mackay=Cameron Co.

CHICAGO

MINNEAPOLIS KANSAS CITY

SEATTLE, WASH.

French Lick and West Baden Springs

Adjoining Resorts in Indiana

On the MONON ROUTE

Wonderful curative waters for diseased conditions of the digestive organs; magnificent fireproof modern hotels; rest, recuperation and recreation. Two trains daily via Monon Route.

Round-Trip Excursion Rate From Chicago **$12.45**

Folders and facts free. Address

CHAS. H. ROCKWELL, Traffic Manager FRANK J. REED, G. P. A.

200 Custom House Place, Chicago.

THE DELTA LANDS OF THE SAN JOAQUIN RIVER

are as rich as any in Holland and under the sunshine of

CALIFORNIA

growth is simply amazing. They are attracting the attention of Eastern Experts, and are among the remarkable lands of the world. Descriptive pamphlets free of Agents of

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Send 10 cents for March SUNSET MAGAZINE, containing illustrated description of the Delta lands

Also books about opportunities and advantages of Life in California

WRITE

W. G. NEIMYER, General Agent,

193 Clark Street CHICAGO, ILL.

HOPPIN & KOEN, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK

Cabot's Shingle Stains ..

MADE OF THE BEST PIGMENTS, PURE LINSEED OIL AND CREOSOTE, THE BEST WOOD PRESERVATIVE KNOWN

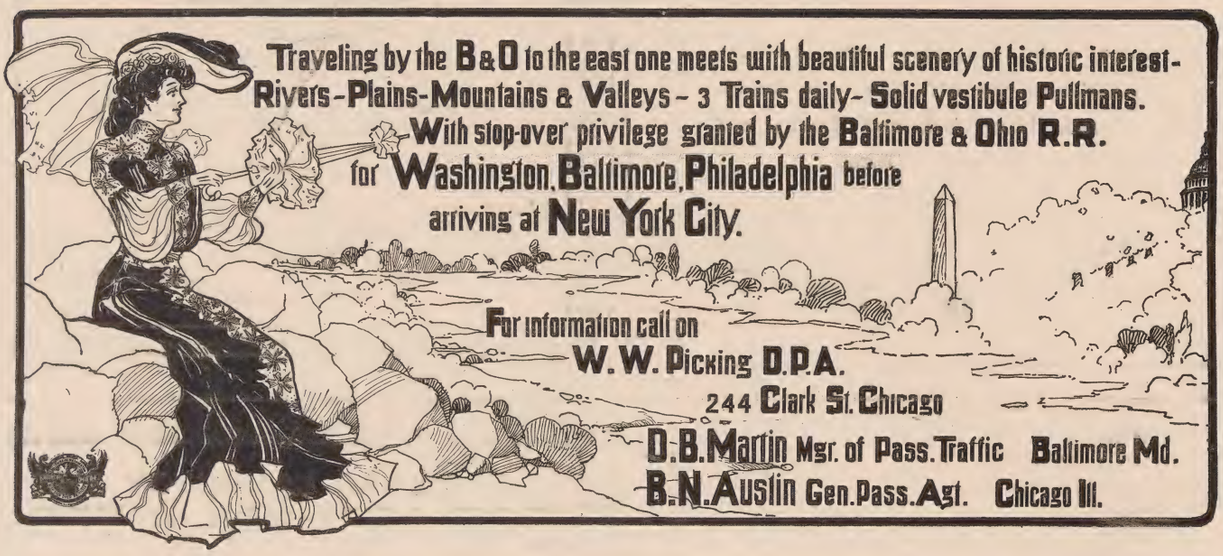
The Standard Stains for over twenty years

Samples sent on request

Samuel Cabot

Sole Manufacturer

28 Dearborn Avenue, CHICAGO — Oliver Bldg., 141 Milk St., BOSTON


Traveling by the B&O to the east one meets with beautiful scenery of historic interest-
Rivers-Plains-Mountains & Valleys - 3 Trains daily- Solid vestibule Pullmans.
With stop-over privilege granted by the Baltimore & Ohio R.R.
for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia before
arriving at New York City.
For information call on
W.W. Picking D.P.A.
244 Clark St. Chicago
D.B. Martin Mgr. of Pass. Traffic Baltimore Md.
B.N. Austin Gen. Pass. Agt. Chicago Ill.

KEASBEY & MATTISON COMPANY'S

"CENTURY" SHINGLES

FOR FIREPROOFING WOODEN BUILDINGS.

With ordinary care these shingles will last a century, without painting or any other treatment whatever. They are the cheapest shingles for every-day use.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

LAST FOREVER.

Manufactured by

THE KEASBEY & MATTISON CO.

AMBLER, PA.

Standard size, 14 x 16 in., or any size to order. Our "Century" Sheathing for general fireproofing use can be had in large sizes.

Address all correspondence to

THE KEASBEY & MATTISON CO., AMBLER, PA.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS

A. H. ABBOTT & CO.

Drawing Supplies,

Instruments, Tracing Cloth, Papers, Colors
Scales, Levels, Transits, Etc.

BLUE-PRINTS.

50 Madison Street, CHICAGO.

The Roebling System of Fire-Proof Construction.

HIGHEST EFFICIENCY IN THE FIRE AND WATER TESTS OF THE NEW YORK BUILDING DEPARTMENT, AND NOW THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD OF FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.

THE ROEBLING CONSTRUCTION CO.,

121 Liberty Street, NEW YORK CITY. — *171 Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL.*

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Please mention THE INLAND ARCHITECT when corresponding with Advertisers.

VIEW IN BUFFET, THE FRISCO BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Eames & Young, Architects.

VIEW IN PARLOR, RESIDENCE OF THOS. MORRISON, PITTSBURG, PA.

F. J. Osterling, Architect.

VIEW IN DINING ROOM, RESIDENCE OF CHAS. K. HILL, PITTSBURG, PA.

J. E. Allison, and O. M. Topp, Architects.

COLONADE LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, Architects.

DETAIL, LEDERER APARTMENT BUILDING CHICAGO.

HENRY L. NEWHOUSE, ARCHITECT

DETAIL FIRST STORY LEDERER APARTMENT BUILDING, CHICAGO.

HENRY L. NEWHOUSE, ARCHITECT.

RESIDENCE, EVANSTON, ILLS.

ERNEST A. MAYO, ARCHITECT.

LEDERER APARTMENT BUILDING CHICAGO.

HENRY L. NEWHOUSE, ARCHITECT.

John Parry, Photo.

RESIDENCE OF THOS. LIVINGSTON, TOLEDO, O.

BACON & HUBER, ARCHITECTS.

VOL. XLIV. THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD. NO. 5.

John Parry, Photo.

LUCAS COUNTY JAIL, TOLEDO, O.

D. L. STINE, ARCHITECT.

John Parry, Photo.

RESIDENCE, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

JOHN PARKINSON, ARCHITECT.

John Parry, Photo.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, END VIEW, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

MCKIM, MEAD & WHITE, ARCHITECTS.

THE FRISCO OFFICE BUILDING, ST. LOUIS MO.

EAMES & YOUNG, ARCHITECTS.

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

VOL. XLIV. DECEMBER, 1904 No. 5

A Monthly Journal Devoted to

ARCHITECTURE,

CONSTRUCTION, DECORATION AND FURNISHING

IN THE WEST

PUBLISHED BY PORTER, TAYLOR & CO.

PONTIAC BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

Entered at Chicago, Ill., Postoffice as second-class matter.

L. MULLER, Manager

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

C. HOWARD WALKER, THOMAS HAWKES. LOUIS H. SULLIVAN, WILLIAM S. MACHARG. D. H. BURNHAM, P. B. WIGHT, ALLEN B. POND, C. E. ILLSLEY. W. L. B. JENNEY, IRVING K. POND, J. R. WILLETT, F. W. FITZPATRICK.

TERMS: Regular number, $5 a year; Photogravure edition, $10 a year. Single copies, Regular number, 50c.; Photogravure edition (including 7 photogravures), $1. Advance payment required.

The columns and illustration pages of THE INLAND ARCHITECT are open to all alike, merit and availability only determining what shall be published. Contributions appropriate to its pages are always desired.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

OFFICERS FOR 1904:

PRESIDENT	*W. S. EAMES, St. Louis, Mo.
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT	F. M. DAY, Philadelphia, Pa.
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT	WM. A. BORING, New York.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER	*GLENN BROWN, Washington, D. C.
AUDITOR FOR TWO YEARS	JOS. C. HORNBLOWER, Washington, D. C.
AUDITOR FOR ONE YEAR	JAMES G. HILL, Washington, D. C.

*Executive Committee.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 1904.

For Three Years.—Charles F. McKim, New York; Geo. B. Post, New York; R. D. Andrews, Boston, Mass.

For Two Years.—Robert S. Peabody, Boston, Mass.; W. B. Mundie, Chicago; Isaac E. Ditmars, New York.

For One Year.—Walter Cook, New York; Cass Gilbert, New York; W. S. Eames, St. Louis, Mo.

THE ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA

(ORGANIZED 1899.)

The Architectural League of New York.
The T Square Club, Philadelphia.
The Cleveland Architectural Club.
The Toronto Architectural Club.
The Pittsburg Architectural Club.
The Cincinnati Chapter A. I. A.
The Brooklyn Chapter A. I. A.
The Chicago Architectural Club.
The Detroit Architectural Club.
The St. Louis Architectural Club.
The Washington Architectural Club.
The Architects' Club, U. of Ill.
The Toledo Architectural Club.
The National Sculpture Society.
The National Society of Mural Painters.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1620 Chemical Building, St. Louis.

William B. Ittner, President.
Newton A. Wells, Vice-President.
Ernest C. Klipstein, Treasurer.
Ernest John Russell, Corresponding Secretary.
Geo. F. A. Brueggeman, Recording Secretary.
Oscar Enders.
Ernest Helfensteller, Jr.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Publicity and Promotion.—N. Max Dunning, Chairman, Chicago; Herman Kregalius, Cleveland; Claude Fayette Bragdon, Rochester.

Code of Ethics and Competition.—Julius F. Harder, Chairman, New York; S. C. Gladwin, Cleveland; Edward G. Garden, St. Louis.

Committee on Exhibition Circuit and Foreign Exhibit.—Newton A. Wells, Chairman, Urbana, Ill.; J. T. Vawter, Urbana, Ill.; Birch Burdette Long, New York city.

Committee on Currrent Work.—William C. Hays, Chairman; Philadelphia; Birch Burdette Long, New York city; Hugh M. G. Garden, Chicago.

Committee on Education.—Percy Ash, Chairman, Washington; Frederick M. Mann, St. Louis; John T. Comes, Pittsburg.

Notice A. I. A. Convention

Events of much importance to the architectural profession occur within the next few weeks, and merit the watchful attention and best efforts of those concerned. Fortunately the season is one of comparative leisure to architects, and there are no large public occasions to withdraw attention from the approaching events. First in order as in prominence is the 38th Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects to be held January 11, 12, 13, 1905, at Washington, D. C.; adjourned from Dec. 15, 1904. The programme announces the inauguration of the annual dinner, on the evening of Jan. 11 at which guests noted in art, science, literature, etc., and all members attending the Convention are expected to be present. Of especial interest will be the address of President Eames and committee reports. Mr. Frank Miles Day, chairman, will illustrate his report on Municipal Improvement with lantern slides showing progress made throughout the country. The lantern will be further used to illustrate the work of the men who will be proposed for honorary and corresponding members of the Institute by the nominating committee. Proposed amendments to the constitution will have attention. The chief topic for discussion will be the Relation of the Profession to Government Architecture. Bearing on this subject papers are announced by Geo. B. Post, C. F. McKim, Thomas Hastings, J. C. Hornblower, James P. Jamieson and Irving K. Pond. Municipal school work will be treated by R. Clipston Sturgis, Wm. B. Ittner and Wm. B. Mundie. Specialists and architects will be discussed by C. T. Purdy and Edgar V. Seeler. Papers on other important subjects are also expected. All this indicates that this convention will be of unusual interest and value and deserving of a large attendance.

Architectural Exhibitions

Another event of much interest is the forthcoming exhibition of the Architectural League of New York to be held from February 12 to March 4, inclusive, and preceded by press view and annual dinner on Feb. 10 and League reception on Feb. 11. The League announces that the New York chapter of the American Institute of Architects has inaugurated a Medal of Honor to be awarded annually for a distinguished work of architecture; the work receiving the award to be represented in the League exhibition by a photograph of the completed structure besides at least a scale plan. The League exhibitions are always of widespread interest, and that of 1905 promises to be unusually noteworthy. Also of much importance is the Chicago Architectural Club's competition for the Fifth Annual Traveling Scholarship. The subject is A City Residence for a Citizen of Large Means, and is one that must strongly appeal to the ambitious members of the Club, without regard to the scholarship involved.

EARLY GREEK ART AND THE ELGIN MARBLES*

DR. REICH said that, as they knew, the Elgin marbles were part of the Parthenon which Lord Elgin, in the beginning of the XIXth century, brought over to London, very much against the wishes of the Government of the time. They formed part of the most famous temple of all times, for the architecture of the temple in itself was the most perfect piece of work. He wished to speak of both the beauty and the importance of the temple, but it must be remembered that the word "beauty" in our modern times had taken a meaning entirely different from the meaning the Greeks attached to it. The word beauty in our modern times meant largely harmony of lines, but the Greeks did not think beauty consisted only in lines. In fact, they were somewhat adverse to beauty of features, and, like modern Frenchmen, were evidently more impressed by beauty of movement—that was to say, grace. Grace really was beauty in movement, and the great sculptors excelled more in grace than in beauty proper. They could easily find in the pictures, especially of the Venetian school and the Umbrian school of the age of Raphael himself, lines which were as a whole much more beautiful than any line they found in any of the Greek statues. They had the chryselaphantine statue of Minerva, which was in the very interior of the Parthenon, and of which a beautiful replica was at Vienna. This was exceedingly beautiful and powerful, yet it might well be doubted whether some of the pictures of the Renaissance and later on did not make the face and the outline far better than the Greeks had ever done. The Greek aim was a mixture of grace and dignity, and he would add a third quality—repose. What struck one so much in Greek statues was the calm, or, as we call it, serenity. It meant that the nation which felt that realized that what had to be done was done; that they had done the great and the small, and that there had come over them that repose which was only possible in men and women who had brought about a perfect harmony in themselves. In mediæval and the Renaissance and modern times they found in the statues and paintings that which was fascinating, or whatever they like to call it, but the wonderful serenity which existed in Greek statues, even down to the minor details, was gone, because art stood in so close relation to the very soul of a nation. If that soul was unduly undulating, then, of course, the repose could not be serene and calm. It was in art that we learned something of a nation. It was in art that the vices and virtues of a nation came out so clearly, and he would be a blind man who would not see that. Of course it took eyes to see, and it would be a wonderful advantage if history were written by artists. They would not care for documents or inscriptions or any other so-called source, but they would simply care for art, and would look into the moving lines and expression and color, and would say, "What does it mean?" By art he meant not only sculpture in marble, but art generally speaking. It was thus that Greek art gave us the expression of absolute serenity; the impression of people who had gone through fights for 800 or 1,000 years, and finally by vanquishing their enemies had reached that repose and serenity that individual people could reach very rarely. It was this expression of serenity that made Greek art so different from anything we had. He would like to say much about the excavations of Dr. Arthur Evans, a man whom they appreciated very much in England, but far less than he deserved. Dr. Evans went to Crete and found a number of old buildings. Last century it was evident that the really great finds would not be in Greece proper, or even in Asia Minor, but in Crete. It was felt that Crete must have had a civilization 4,000 if not 5,000 years B. C., but there was a far cry between wish and realization. Dr. Evans, very largely at his own expense and only very insufficiently helped by contributions, went out to Crete, where also an Italian Commission was working, and they found there the beginnings of Greek art. They had in the publications of Dr. Evans and the Cretan Exploration Fund a very clear idea of what really happened in Crete at least 3,000 years B. C. He found that what the Frenchman Rabel said was true, viz., that there must have been a civilization of very great importance long before the historical Greeks, and long before the historical Romans. Long before the foundation of Rome there were in Italy hundreds of towns surrounded by cyclopean walls. At Mycenæ, Knossos, and many other towns in Crete, are these huge square stone walls, and on top of them they saw the brickwork of a later age, and thus they could see the historical sequence. These great walls were evidently built first for defense, but the excavations of Dr. Evans had proved more. He found a palace at Knossos three times as big as the Houses of Parliament in London, with hundreds and thousands of rooms; with great yards and cellars, and—more astonishing—entire streets. Still more astonishing, the buildings had French windows, just as in modern times. But if Dr. Evans came across architecture 6,000 years B. C., he (Dr. Reich) would consider it quite natural; there was no reason not to expect it. Homer spoke of the 100 towns of Crete, but there must have been several hundred, and a high degree of civilization. It was when we traced Greek history that we could tell where Greek ideas came from. Thee Greeks found themselves being pressed in by the Great Empires, and as they could not beat their enemies by placing in the field masses of men they had to beat them by intelligence. What happened in the Western portion of Asia in so-called prehistoric times, was being enacted in Eastern Asia at the present time. Japan, an island power, saw herself in danger of being attacked by two great Empires, the Russian and the Chinese, and when she found that she could not hope to defend herself unless she tried to be more civilized, she sent her men to Europe to learn. This process of intellectualism had happened in our own isle, and it was what happened 3,000 or 4,000 years B. C., and more especially 1,000 years B. C., on the western shores of Asia. The Greeks saw that they must succumb to their enemies unless they looked to their intellectual development, so that by sheer force of intellect they could beat them down. Thus arose the Grecian intellect, and it gave rise to a greater expression in art. Where there was a greater life there must be art. This was the true origin of Greek art. They did not take it from the Egyptians, for art could not be given. People say, "It all comes from Egypt or Assyria," but the Greeks did not get it from the Egyptians or the Assyrians. They fought for it, and in fighting the powers which make for art were born in them. We had an example of that in Shakespeare. The men who fought the Spaniards never wrote a line of Shakespeare, or at least that theory had not yet been advanced; but it was a certain fact that had it not been for Drake and Frobisher and others beating the Spaniards, and arousing the powers in the nation, there would have been so Shakespeare. People said, "Here is a column or pillar; it is just like one in Egypt," but that did not prove that the Greeks took it from the Egyptians. The Italians never took Gothic archiecture, because they did not want it, for the same reason there was no Gothic architecture in Eastern Germany. Art could not be given any more than love. There must be powers aroused in one which produced it. They could not go to a firm like Whiteley's and say, "Give me 2*l.* worth of artistic capacity." In the last 200 years all the great musicians of the world had given concerts in England, but where was the English Beethoven? The fact was that they did not want him, because the powers which made for music had been sterilized in England. There must be hundreds of men in England in whom was the genius of Beethoven [? ED.], but their forces were driven in other directions. The excavations of Crete showed clearly that Greek art was really of their own growth. It was stimulated by the fighting against great empires—it was war and conflict which was the father of all nations. These cyclopean walls indicated that there must have been fighting of the most gigantic kind, and that was what made the art. Evidently for 1,500 years before the Parthenon was built, the Greeks had prepared themselves, and it was from 490 to 449 B. C. that the Greeks, in a series of most wonderful engagements, in which their intellect did more than their physical vigor, defeated the biggest Empire in the world, and those who were left felt that they had reached the summit of their life, and the great and final expression of that feeling was the Parthenon. Could we wonder that the Greeks felt it, for did not we feel it after so many years? The finest architecture of the Middle Ages and of modern times might give them a shiver; they felt after a time there was something not quite complete, but the Parthenon never gave one a shiver; the real beauty of the thing entered one's soul, and became a principle of one's life. One felt that he had not only seen a fine thing but that he had seen the whole of human life—the whole of what they called human life in marble. It was totally different from anything else. They saw that everything most beautiful, except the statue of Minerva, was outside. In a Christian or Mohammedan church the outside was only the introduction—the real church was inside. It was in the inside they saw the wonderful architecture and found the beautiful paintings, and heard the fine music, and finally assisted at the great service, which more or less filled them. With the Parthenon everything was outside; the wonderful columns, metopes, pediments, and frieze. The movement of their souls and the whole change of the inner man was not given inside, because no one ever entered. But the temple could be seen from an enormous distance, and the people were constantly in the presence of this expression of the greatest and deepest religious idea. The man who in modern times had given the deepest remarks on architecture was Schopenhaur, and he gave the idea very simply that a column, for instance, was meant to express gravitation, and that anything which went against this principle, such as a column very thin in the middle, was silly. It must express support in the first place. In the modern church they found that idea of support exaggerated; in Gothic churches they found the buttresses very elaborate, but in the Parthenon they found two rows of columns—that was all. Each column was the same—each was a simple Doric column. The architrave was as simple as it could be. It plainly said, "I am here to support this big building; that is all I have to do." But there was one thing which gave them the idea that the columns were more than a support. It had long been noted that not only did these columns swell in the middle but they twist round, and gave the column a sort of human force—they saw the effort of the column to support the building. It did not strike them like the buttresses in Gothic architecture. He was not opposed to Gothic architecture, and when they saw the work on the buttresses of St. Ouen, at Rouen, for instance, they were overwhelmed with the beauty; but if their eyes were accustomed to Greek architecture they asked, "What does it all mean?" It meant the support of a very high, thin wall, and it was too much.

* Lecture by Dr. Emil Reich at the British Museum.

The Greeks did not do it, but they had the outside as simple and chaste as possible. They did not try and take the infinite into their pocket, but they said, "Here is our earth, we have done what we have; we have reached our maturity." And so instead of attempting to go up into the infinite sky they gave an expression of calm repose. The Greeks were profoundly religious; we are religious on the seventh day, but the Greeks were religious every day of the week. And so in their temple their ideas of religion were outside, and shone down on Athens always. Nowadays, our religion being rather of an intermittent kind, we wanted music; we wanted an intense shiver and at once. The Greeks did not want anything of that, they were intensely attracted by music, but they would not have it as part of their services. They wanted sculpture, which was more permanent, more intense—was always there. The Parthenon was erected in honor of Minerva, the goddess of war and wisdom, of virginity and holiness, of irreproachable severity, and they might have expected the great temple to have reminded everyone of the great contest with the Persians. But there was not a trace of that. The temple must have cost millions of money, but it never entered their minds to have the slightest allusion to any of their immortal fights. Their idea was to show that they believed the gods helped them, and were willing to help them in the future. There were any number of figures round the frieze, but no representation of any of their heroes. The feeling left was that the Greeks had found the art of proportion. They saw the procession of the Panathenaic festival portrayed, and it was really a story of a man's life. It was not only a pageant but told everything that happened. That procession was not only a spectacle, but was a lesson in art life, politics, and everything. The Parthenon was only the same idea expressed in marble. And if ever the time came when the world united and had its Parthenon, that simple old temple would be the model.

THE CARE OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS*

By Professor Baldwin Brown.

I.

THE ancient monument is at present the center of a considerable amount of activity, of which it is itself so sublimely unconscious. One wonders what the Great Pyramid or the trilithons of Stonehenge have thought of the various people who for different ends have been busy about them through the ages! They have been adored and then shamefully used, have been ransacked for treasure and exploited as quarries; have been measured and theorized over, and now again find themselves the objects of a new sort of cult not exactly religious, but of a pious and at times sentimental order. In our own land ancient monuments for the most part take care of themselves, or depend on the irregular assistance proffered from time to time by their private friends. Only in the case of a very few in Great Britain is the protection of the Ancient Monument Acts of 1882 and 1900 available, though in Ireland, as is usual with that much-persecuted country, the national monuments are far better treated. On the Continent every country, practically speaking, is supplied with official machinery for the protection of its monuments. These are made everywhere the object of the attentive scrutiny of inspectors and the deliberations of State-appointed Commissions, while in several countries there are formal Monument Acts, the number of which has been considerably augmented within the last few years.

It is the purpose of what follows to give in the briefest possible form an indication of what has recently been essayed in monument administration, both in our own and in foreign countries.

Monument administration, in the sense in which it is understood in Germany, Italy, or France is a somewhat extensive and complicated affair. The word monument means, of course, far more than is commonly understood by the term when applied say to the Nelson monument in Trafalgar square or the Wellington monument in St. Paul's. It covers, roughly speaking, all old structures, and all the objects which we gather into museums like those at Bloomsbury or South Kensington. Quite recently the term has been somewhat arbitrarily extended to embrace natural scenes and objects, the preservation of which is of importance in the interest of the community. The draft of a Monument Law for the Grand Duchy of Baden in 1883 explains the term as including "all immovable and movable objects which have been handed down from a bygone period of civilization, and as characteristic productions of their time have a special significance for the comprehension of art and art industry and their development, for the knowledge of antiquity and for historical investigation in general, as well as for keeping alive the remembrance of events of outstanding interest," while the Monument Law of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, which was passed in 1902, includes under the expression "Natural Monuments," "phenomena of the earth's surface, such as watercourses, rocks, trees, and the like, the maintenance of which is a matter of public interest on grounds of history or of natural history, or from considerations of the beauty or special character of a landscape."

All these objects, natural and artistic, through their interest, their beauty, or their associations, possess a value for the present to which testimony is given by the efforts made in so many quarters for their preservation. There is no space here to attempt to appraise this value or to discuss the reasons which make for protection. As a matter of general theory almost every one will admit this value. Most people like the country, and are open to the impressions of beauty and sublimity from natural scenery, while few will deny that they are interested in a historic memorial or are sensible to the charm of a picturesque mediæval building. Unfortunately this vague general feeling is seldom effective for the defense of an ancient monument or a lovely site when attacked in the name of some modern improvement. It requires continual effort on the part of those fully alive to the value of this portion of the national assets to secure a proper balancing of the claims of the new and those of the old. If the importance of the preservation of the remaining specimens of our older town architecture were once firmly implanted in the public mind it would be found possible in very many cases to devise a way of meeting modern requirements, while yet preserving what is old. The two well known churches in the Strand were repeatedly warned off that thoroughfare on the ground that they were hopelessly in the way, but the friends of monuments managed to save them from the spoiler, and we now behold them not only not in the way but the *foci* of a great architectural scheme, and elements of the utmost value for the future effect of the whole neighborhood.

The means that are taken to impress the value of ancient monuments on the general sense of the community are threefold. There is first the agency of private societies which stimulate and guide public opinion, and of individuals who write to the papers, interview local authorities, and ask questions in the House in defense of some threatened possession. There are next official agencies in the form of State-appointed Commissions served by a staff of inspectors and custodians, who bring Government influence to bear on monument problems, though they may not be armed with direct legal authority; and, lastly, there is definite legislation, either in the form of State Monument Acts or in that of local by-laws affecting building in special towns or districts. Among ourselves private societies flourish, and by their influence on public opinion are the most potent agencies we possess for effecting the end in view. On the other hand, our Monument Act or Acts are very slight and ineffective, while we are absolutely without the elaborate official organization of Monument Commissions in which continental countries are so rich. Abroad all three agencies are in active operation, and their organization and manner of working will now be briefly sketched.

The following European countries possess formal Monument Acts, that are here arranged in order of date: Greece, 1834; Hungary, 1881; Great Britain and Ireland, 1882; Turkey, 1884; France, 1887; Bulgaria, 1884; Roumania, 1892; Canton de Vaud, 1898; Italy, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, Cantons of Bern and Neuchâtel, 1902. To this it should be added that other countries also, and these some of the most important in Europe, have State Monument Acts at this moment under discussion. This is the case in Prussia, in the Austrian Empire, in Bavaria, and also in Spain, while the Grand Duchy of Baden in 1883 and Greece in 1893 had drafts of new or amending Acts before their Parliaments.

To be Continued.

* From *The Builder*, London.

THE ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE OF NEW YORK

THE Twentieth Annual Exhibition will consist of Architectural Drawings in Plan, Elevation, Section, Perspective, and Detail; Photographs of Executed Work; Drawings of Decorative Works; Cartoons for Stained Glass; Models of Executed or Proposed Work; Work Executed in Stone, Wood, Bronze, Wrought Iron, Mosaic, Glass, and Leather; Sketches and Paintings of Decorative Subjects.

Portrait Busts, and other Sculpture, and Paintings, not architectural in character will not be eligible.

It is desired when practicable, that all perspectives and elevations be accompanied with carefully rendered plans of the same; and large scale drawings or details of some portions of the work as well as models of Architectural detail and sculpture in wood or stone are requested, it being the special object of the Exhibition to show complete illustrations of individual, rather than a large number of incomplete, works.

JURY OF SELECTION.

Karl Bitter, Edwin H. Blashfield, Arnold W. Brunner, Frederic Crowninshield, Frank Vincent DuMond, Isidore Konti, Charles F. McKim, H. A. MacNeil, Robert Reid, Augustus Saint Gaudens, James Knox Taylor, S. B. Trowbridge.

All exhibits accepted by the jury, must remain until the close of the exhibition, and none others will be hung or published in the catalogue.

Exhibits will be refused which do not bear the name of the designer. Drawings must be either framed or mounted. The omission of glass is requested on all exhibits.

No conspicuous title shall be placed on any exhibit, and the committee reserves the right to change any title unduly conspicuous. No exhibits may be offered for sale during the exhibition. Any exhibit is subject to publication in the catalogue unless the exhibitor stipulates otherwise.

Each exhibit must be labeled on the back by means of cards furnished on application to the exhibition committee. The exhibition will be covered with insurance taken out by the League. The greatest care will be taken by the League of all exhibits sent, but it will not guarantee their safety.

Exhibits must be delivered by the exhibitors at the galleries on January 31st or February 1st, and removed by them at the close of the exhibition. All exhibits not removed by March 6th at 6 p. m. will be returned at the expense of the exhibitor.

Exhibits from points other than New York City must be sent to a consignee in New York, who will deliver them at the galleries, and return same at the close of the exhibition. Carriage charges, packing and carriage between consignee's address and the galleries will be paid by the exhibitor. The name and address of consignee is to be put upon the blank on back of exhibit. The following are consignees to whom exhibits may be sent:

William S. Budworth & Son, No. 424 West 52d Street.
Artists' Packing and Shipping Co., No. 139 West 54th Street.
G. W. Selleck & Son, 128 West 18th Street.

MEDAL OF HONOR.

The League takes pleasure in announcing that the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has inaugurated a Medal of Honor which will be awarded annually for a distinguished work of architecture. It is essential that the work receiving the award shall be represented in the League Exhibition by a photograph of the executed structure together with at least a small scale plan.

The terms of the offer, as expressed in the official communication from the Chapter, will be published later.

COMMITTEE ON ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

Arnold W. Brunner, Chairman, 33 Union Square, West.
Frank E. Wallis, Secretary of Exhibition Committee, 215 West 57th Street.
E. P. Casey, 215 West 57th Street.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON ARCHITECTURE.

D. Everett Waid, Chairman, 156 Fifth Avenue.
Henry Hornbostel, 63 William Street.
D. W. Langton, Fuller Building.
Charles A. Rich, 35 Nassau Street.
Edward L. Tilton, 32 Broadway.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON SCULPTURE.

Karl Bitter, Chairman, 24 East 21st Street.
George T. Brewster, 121 East 17th Street.
Charles Albert Lopez, 1947 Broadway.
H. A. MacNeil, College Point, L. I.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON DECORATION.

Frank Vincent DuMond, Chairman, 27 West 67th Street.
J. Mortimer Lichtenauer, 154 West 55th Street.
Taber Sears, 96 Fifth Avenue.
Louis D. Vaillant, 152 West 55th Street.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON CATALOGUE.

L. C. Holden, Chairman, 1133 Broadway.
C. Grant LaFarge, 30 East 21st Street.
Charles Frederick Rose, 1 Madison Avenue.

COMPETITIONS.

General instructions about competitions for the Gold and Silver Medals, the President's Prize and the Henry O. Avery Prize:

All drawings or models are to be delivered, carriage paid, on or before February 1, 1905, at the rooms of the Architectural League, No. 215 West 57th Street, New York City, addressed to the Committee on Competitions. Drawings to be without glass or frame.

Each sheet or model must be distinguished by a cipher. A plain sealed envelope, bearing the cipher, with full name and address of authors, and in addition, for the gold and silver medals competition, the place and date of birth of author, must be mailed to the Committee on Competitions at the League office.

The Premiated Designs, and others of special merit submitted in the Annual Medal Competitions will be exhibited at the forthcoming exhibition—Prizes being indicated.

At the close of the Exhibition the designs to be removed at the expense of the owners. All awards of prizes will be made at the Annual Dinner of the League. The recipients of the awards to be the guests of the League on this occasion.

These competitions are held under the general rules governing competitions, and are conducted by the Committee on Competitions and Awards.

The Gold and Silver Medals will be presented to the competitors submitting the designs placed first and second, respectively.

1. The competitors must be residents of the United States and under the age of thirty years.

2. All designs submitted shall be the exclusive and individual work of the contestants, and no studio or other collaborated work will be received.

If the work of any of the contestants be challenged, as being other than here understood and implied, the contestant so challenged and the challenger will be given a hearing before the Committee on Competitions and Awards, and if the charge be proven to the satisfaction of the Committee, such contestant shall become ineligible for any of the awards.

3. All drawings shall be made in conformity with the following programme:

Some members of a small village community wish to erect a structure on a rectangular level corner plot, with 150 feet on the main street of the village, and 60 feet on a side lane to the right of the plot.

The surrounding country is mountainous and stony. The building can be constructed of stone, or wood, or stucco, or a combination of these materials, and should be picturesque in its architecture.

The ground floor is to have a postoffice, a bank, one or more stores, and room for a hose company, which is to have a tower for hanging hose, this tower can be treated as a clock tower with belfry.

Second story is to be offices with toilets.

Third story, which may be partly under roof, is to contain a large hall with dressing rooms, a small dining room with caterers' rooms, and a stage with all the necessary adjuncts.

The building is to have one large and ample staircase, and toilets where necessary, and an exterior or interior secondary staircase from hall.

A front and side elevation to the scale of 1/8 ft. to the inch to be rendered in water color with shadows cast.

Plan of the ground floor and third floor, and a section to the scale of 1-16 ft. to the inch, to be rendered in ink line.

All drawings to be on white Whatman paper, 26 inches high by 33 inches wide, mounted on gray card board 32 by 39 inches.

The President of the League offers a bronze medal to be awarded the best design for a BOOK PLATE for the Library of the League.

The design must be in line or plain black wash, suitable for direct reproduction and may be of any shape, at the discretion of the designer, but the completed plate should not exceed three inches in its greatest dimension. The drawing must be in black ink upon white paper and shall be three times larger in each dimension than the engraved plate. It should bear, in legible lettering, the inscription, EX LIBRIS. THE ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE OF NEW YORK.

The League reserves the right to purchase the premiated design at a price to be agreed upon between the League and the designer.

A prize of fifty dollars ($50.00) presented by Samuel P. Avery, Esq., will be awarded for the best design for a Flower Box, full size model for a rectangular terra cotta flower box, suitable for use on a porch between columns. The front and the two ends to be decorated. Models may be presented either in plaster or in composite clay. Size, 3 feet long, 12 inches wide and 10 inches high, inside.

HENRY HORNBOSTEL, Chairman.
KENYON COX,
HERBERT ADAMS,
Committee.

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB

THE club has issued in neat pamphlet form the programme for the competition for the Fifth Annual Traveling Scholarship. The subject is A City Residence, and the following are the conditions:

A city residence is to be built for a public-spirited citizen of ample means, interested in the collection of art, and is to consist of the residence proper, the gallery and collection rooms, and servants' quarters.

The gallery should, if possible, be accessible from the side street, so that visitors may view the art collection without entering the residence proper.

The site selected is an irregular corner lot, as shown on accompanying diagram, with south and east street frontages. It fronts to the east on Boulevard A, to the south on X Street, and extends west to an alley.

Adjoining it on the north is an old-fashioned residence three stories and attic in height, and built to the party line.

The residence is to extend to the north line, and its building-line on the boulevard front is to be located 25 feet from the lot-line, and on X street 15 feet from the lot-line.

The owner's family consists of himself and wife and invalid mother, a grown son, an unmarried daughter, and a girl of twelve.

The residence is to have an English basement or ground floor; a main or drawing room floor; two bed room floors and an attic.

The English basement is to contain a reception room, ladies' and gentlemen's dressing rooms, room for porter, billiard room, kitchen and accessories, servants' dining room, entrance hall for servants, boiler room partly depressed in a low sub-basement—the latter to be used only for heating and ventilating purposes—and a garage for four automobiles.

The drawing room floor is to contain a spacious drawing room, music room, library and dining room, a breakfast room, butlers' pantry and accessories, a conservatory of moderate size, the art gallery, and two smaller rooms for collections.

In an annex are to be placed rooms for six or eight servants, preferably in two stories, one for male and the other for female servants.

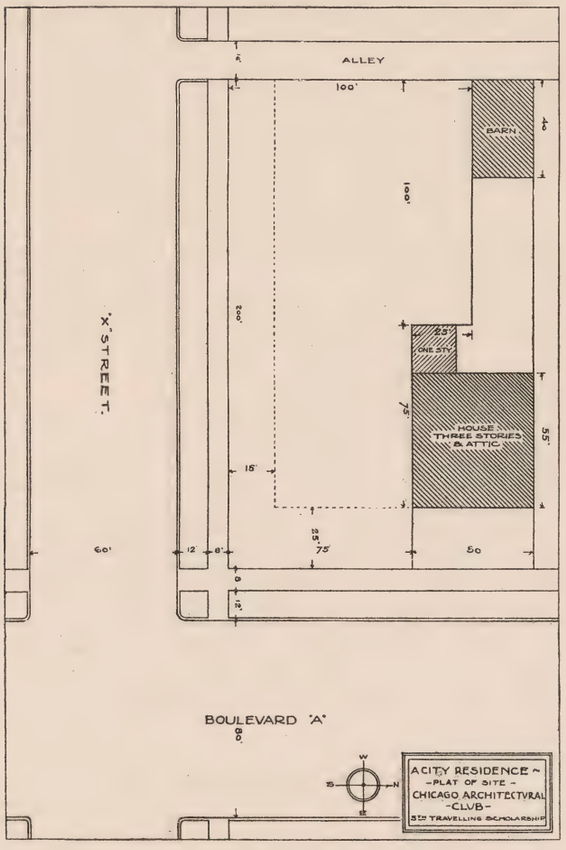
First bed room floor is to contain a sitting room and four or five bed rooms, two of which are to be guest rooms. All rooms are to have dressing and toilet room accommodations, as may be thought necessary.

Second bed room floor is to contain four bed rooms, governess' room, sewing room and a study room.

Attic is to contain ball room and accessories.

Suitable stair connections and elevator service are to be provided throughout.

The material, as designated by the owner to be used on the exterior of the house, is to be semi-glazed terra-cotta of light shade, which may be enriched by the use of mosaics or faience. The base course may be of light-colored granite.



Drawings will be submitted in two competitions, and are to be delivered, flat, at the club rooms, on or before 1:00 p. m. of the following dates, as given below.

First Competition—Preliminary sketches, due January 23d, 1905, are to consist of plans of all floors at 1/8" scale, and a perspective sketch to give an intelligent idea of the project. These drawings are to be in pencil on tracing paper. Perspective to be rendered in pencil or pen and ink, at the competitor's option, and to be drawn at 1/8" scale at nearest corner of building.

Second Competition—Due February 27th, 1905, calls for detail drawings showing more completely the work of previous sketches, as hereafter stated.

The competitors will be allowed to vary from their original design, but the motives of the original conception must be well recognized in the final drawings.

Required are plans of drawing room and first bed room floors at 1/4" scale. Elevation on X Street 1/4" in ink outlines only. Elevation on Boulevard at 1/2" scale rendered in color with cast shadows.

Interior perspective of one room (the author's choice) on drawing room floor designed in Art Nouveau style, or along the lines of modern craftsmanship, and drawn at 1/2" scale and rendered in pen and ink.

The competition in its stages will be judged by a committee of three architects. The first competition is to count 35 per cent. and the second 65 per cent. of the totals for the final award.

The markings of the first competition are to be made immediately after the drawings are in, and are to be sealed in an envelope, not to be opened or contents announced until after the final competition has been judged.

On the Monday evening of the date of entry, the drawings of the first competition will be exhibited in the club rooms in order to stimulate the efforts of the participants for the final contest. After this they will be removed from the walls and delivered to the judges.

This competition is open to all members of the Chicago Architectural Club who have not previously won the honor.

No member can enter the second competition without having participated in the first.

Each competitor must keep tracings of all drawings submitted, for reference, as all drawings entered will remain in the custody of this committee until the close of the final competition, and the drawings of the winning contestant shall become the property of the club.

The money awarded for this scholarship shall be used in foreign travel, and the winner must take his departure within six months of the date of the award. Upon good and sufficient reasons being presented why this is impossible, the Executive Committee may grant an extension of time of six months.

Should the winner not have availed himself of the privilege of this scholarship at the expiration of this extension of time, the Executive Committee, at its discretion, may pass the award to the competitor receiving second place.

After having enjoyed the privileges of this scholarship, the beneficiary must return to Chicago and continue in architectural work for a period of one year. He must also present the club with at least four drawings representing study while abroad.

The drawings submitted in each competition must be accompanied by a blank sealed envelope containing the competitor's name, but no name or device of any kind must appear on any of the drawings. The drawings and the accompanying envelope will be numbered by this committee, and the envelope filed away and not opened until the end of the competition.

SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE.

Harry L. Marsh, *Chairman;* E. P. Dinkelberg, A. H. Granger, R. C. Spencer, Jr., P. J. Weber, J. L. Hamilton, *Ex-Officio.*

JURY OF AWARD.

Irving K. Pond, Howard Van Doren Shaw and P. J. Weber.

BALTIMORE ARCHITECTURAL CLUB

The Architectural Club of Baltimore has called a meeting of its members for the purpose of discussing the action of the Centre Market Improvement Commission in giving the architectural firm of Simonson & Pietsch the commission to design the improvements on Centre Market space without competition.

This meeting will be held in the Builders' Exchange Building at noon on Tuesday. Not only have notices of the meeting been sent to the members of the Architectural Club, but all of the leading architects of the city have been invited to attend. At this meeting it will be decided whether a protest will be formulated and the matter brought to the attention of the city authorities or not. President William W. Emmart of the Architectural Club said today that the action to call a meeting was the result of a communication received by the club urging that some such steps be taken in order to make known the feeling of the architects of Baltimore.

The award of the Commission to prepare the design for this structure came somewhat as a surprise, and has caused, it is said, much indignation on the part of the architects.

Mayor Timanus said today that the Centre Market Improvement Commission had selected Messrs. Simonson & Pietsch as architects for the proposed new market-houses, after a thorough discussion.

According to the Mayor, the question of competitive bidding on the part of architects was considered, but the Commission decided that satisfactory results could be obtained from the plans outlined by Messrs. Simonson & Pietsch, and that time could be saved in getting to work on the improvements by closing the matter of architects without delay.

ASSOCIATION NOTES

Many of the Chapters of the American Institute of Architects have held their annual fall elections of officers for the ensuing year with the following results:

RHODE ISLAND CHAPTER.

The Rhode Island Chapter at its annual meeting in October elected the following officers and committees:

President—Edward F. Ely.
Vice-President—Prescott O. Clarke.
Secretary—E. B. Homer.
Treasurer—Howard K. Hilton.

Executive Committee.

President, Secretary, Treasurer,
Stone, Sawtelle, Humes, Isham.

Committee on Admissions.

President, Secretary, Treasurer,
Field, Clarke, Hindle.

Committee on Entertainment.

President, Secretary, Isham,
Willson, Murphy.

Committee on Atelier Class.

Stone, Howe, Hoppin.

CONNECTICUT CHAPTER.

At a meeting of the Connecticut Chapter held October 19, 1904, the following officers were elected:

President—Warren R. Briggs.
Vice-President—Leoni W. Robinson.
Secretary and Treasurer—William C. Brocklesby.

CLEVELAND CHAPTER.

At a meeting of the Cleveland Chapter held September 8, 1904, the following officers were elected:

President—Frank S. Barnum.
Vice-President—Charles E. Tousley.
Secretary and Treasurer—Harry S. Nelson.

CINCINNATI CHAPTER.

At a meeting of the Cincinnati Chapter held October 19, 1904, the following officers and committees were elected:

President—George M. Anderson.
Vice-President—H. E. Hannaford.
Secretary—C. M. Foster.
Treasurer—G. E. Drach.
Executive Committee—George M. Anderson, H. E. Hannaford, C. M. Foster, G. W. Drach, John Zettel.

ILLINOIS CHAPTER.

The following officers were elected at the meeting of the Illinois Chapter, October 17, 1904:

President—Solon S. Beman.
First Vice-President—Irving K. Pond.
Second Vice-President—Howard Shaw.
Secretary—Peter B. Wight.
Treasurer—William A. Otis.

ST. LOUIS CHAPTER.

At a meeting of the St. Louis Chapter held September 27, 1904, the following officers were elected:

President—T. C. Link.
Vice-President—F. M. Mann.
Secretary—E. C. Klipstein.
Treasurer—Fred Widmann.
Fifth Member Executive Board—Lewis C. Spiering.

NEW JERSEY CHAPTER.

At a meeting of the New Jersey Chapter held October 14, 1904, the following officers were elected:

President—John F. Capen.
First Vice-President—Fred W. Wentworth.
Second Vice-President—Thomas Cressey.
Secretary—Hugh Roberts.
Treasurer—George W. Von Arx.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Chapter held October 26, 1904, the following officers were elected:

President—Edgar V. Seeler.
First Vice-President—Walter Smedley.
Second Vice-President—James P. Jamieson.
Secretary—Arnold H. Moses.
Treasurer—William C. Prichett.

CENTRAL NEW YORK CHAPTER.

At a meeting of the Central New York Chapter held November 18, 1904, the following officers were elected:

President—J. Foster Warner.
Vice-President—J. H. Pierce.
Secretary—A. C. Phelps.
Treasurer—C. A. Martin.

BUFFALO CHAPTER.

At a meeting of the Buffalo Chapter held October 4, 1904, the following officers were elected:

President—H. Osgood Holland.
First Vice-President—Ulysses G. Orr.
Second Vice-President—William L. Fuchs.
Secretary—Thomas W. Harris.
Treasurer—Max G. Beierl.

MINNESOTA CHAPTER.

At a meeting of the Minnesota Chapter held October 12, 1904, the following officers were unanimously elected:

President—W. C. Whitney.
Vice-President—E. P. Bassford.
Secretary and Treasurer—E. P. Overmire.
Directors—Clarence H. Johnston, George E. Bertrand.

IOWA CHAPTER.

The following officers were elected:

President—Eugene H. Taylor.
Vice-President—George A. Hallett.
Secretary and Treasurer—Fridolin J. Heer, Jr.
Executive Board—Henry Fischer, Wilfred W. Beach.

COLORADO CHAPTER.

At the annual meeting of the Colorado Chapter held in November, 1904, the following officers were elected:

President—W. E. Fischer.
Vice-President—R. S. Roeschlaub.
Secretary—William Cowe.
Treasurer—D. R. Huntington.

Among the important resolutions passed at recent Chapter meetings the following are given as indicating the problems which confront the profession in different sections.

Passed by San Francisco Chapter:

Resolved, That as in the opinion of this Chapter an injustice is done the entire architectural profession, we advise all architects not to enter the said competition for new schoolhouses for the City of Oakland; and be it therefore further

Resolved, That participation in the said competition under the present programme and Notice to Architects will be regarded by the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects as unprofessional conduct; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Board of Education of the City of Oakland, to every certificated architect in the State and to each Chapter in the United States.

Passed by Washington State Chapter:

Resolved, That it is our judgment, as it must be the unequivocal judgment of any intelligent community, that a municipal building involving an outlay of public funds to the extent of between $225,000 to $315,000 should be designed and executed by architects, and not by engineers and building inspectors, and that any plans for such an important public structure should be passed upon by a competent municipal art commission appointed for the purpose.

Passed by Iowa State Chapter:

Whereas certain architects have been considered as receiving remuneration for advertisements of contractors, supply houses, etc., on plan covers, specification covers, illustrated pamphlets of designs and the like, and whereas architects have been represented as favoring those who thus advertised and discriminating against those who did not, therefore it is to be in future the policy of the architects of the Iowa Chapter to refrain from all such advertising for supply houses, contractors, etc., which might be considered as influencing or bringing remuneration for such advertising to the architects or any person acting or pretending to act for him.

THE BALTIMORE FIRE*

THE Baltimore fire is one of, if not the most interesting fire, of recent years, for although it has re-demonstrated many facts with which we were already acquainted, it has furnished us for the first time with a most thorough and complete example of the behavior of the modern steel framed building under a severe fire test; it has also shown the weak points in these structures and where greater fire-resistance may be effected in the future.

It has re-demonstrated that all forms of stone are bad fire-resistants, and should be but sparingly used in the structure of town buildings. It would of course be impossible to abolish it altogether from an architectural point of view, but where used it should be well backed with brickwork, so that any renewal may be effected without danger to the structures.

It may be a cause of general satisfaction that at last a system of construction has been devised whereby the general fabrics may, after a serious conflagration, remain standing, but it is very little consolation to the individual occupier when he can at least return to the scene of his former labors to find that all that remains of his office equipment, in a building which at the outset he was assured was fireproof, is the conglomerate remains of a typewriter and a battered iron safe.

It seems to have been overlooked by the designers of these buildings that there was just as much danger from the outside as from within, and perhaps more so, and no provision, or at any rate very inadequate provision, was made for an attack from fire from the exterior.

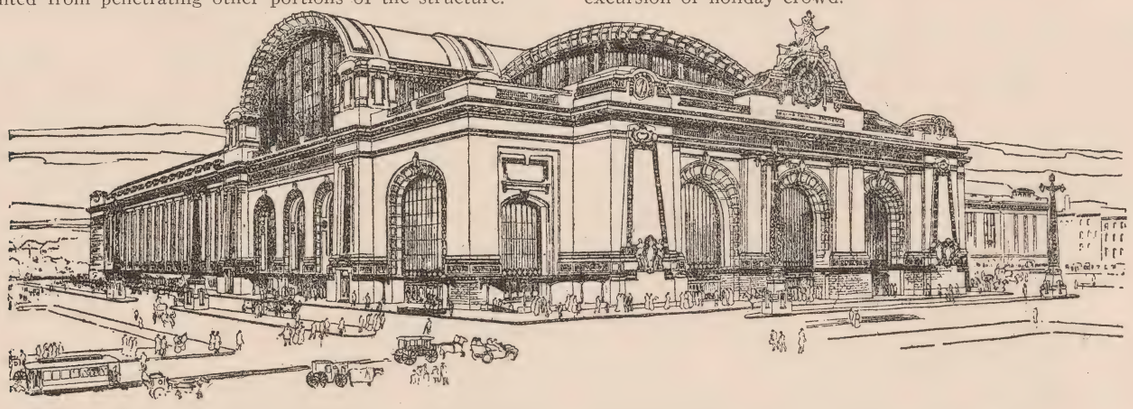
I am quite convinced that had these tall buildings been more adequately equipped with safeguards from without they would have survived the fire, not as a mere constructional shell as we see them to-day, but with more of their internal trim and contents saved from the devouring element.

Beyond I think in one case where external sprinklers were used at O'Neill & Co.'s store with marked effect. Wired glass seems to have resisted the ingress of the flames in a marked degree in the buildings where it was used, and has proved itself worthy of more general adoption, but it requires to be fitted into metal frames, and I think very useful experimental work could with advantage be conducted with this material to ascertain the best method of fixing, and also whether double thickness either in the same frame or an inner frame would be more effective.

I am not so sure that wired glass is the best material that will eventually be adopted for this purpose of "exposure risk," but it appears to me to be the best material now available; what we require is a transparent material with a higher melting point than ordinary glass, and it is for manufacturers who see the want to supply the need. This fire has clearly shown that the town building owner must not be allowed to construct his building in the cheapest and flimsiest manner, trusting to the efficiency of the fire brigade to protect him from his neighbor, or *vice versa.* It has again been demonstrated that however efficient the equipment and however devoted the personnel of the brigade may be (and I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my admiration for the fire fighting force on that occasion), with a high wind and the fire spreading in three or four directions at the same time, the task of extinguishing is superhuman. The building owner should by his construction assist the brigade to keep a fire at the outset within reasonable limits, or to retard its progress by sound fire-resisting construction. I have carefully examined the plan of the burnt area at Baltimore, and it appears to me that the building regulations want revision so as to limit the cubical contents of buildings. From a rough calculation I find that the cubic contents of the "Hurst" building, where the fire started, was

* A paper read at the Budapest Fire Congress, August, 1904, by Mr. Ellis Marsland, District Surveyor, London; Gen. Hon. Secretary to the British Fire Prevention Committee.

between 700,000 and 800,000 cubic feet (20,000 and 22,857 cubic meters), and when a building of this cubical extent becomes well alight its extinction without adjoining damage is a matter of great difficulty. What is wanted is a limit to the cubical extent, and any building of the warehouse or store class should be divided into compartments by vertical walls, and any communication between each compartment should be by double iron doors properly secured. I cannot help thinking that we in London have been saved from these disastrous fires by this means; we have on some occasions had similar conditions, *viz.*, a fire in a crowded district with a high wind, but although considerable damage has been done, the fire has been stopped mainly by the vertical walls dividing up the buildings. The London Building Act limits the cubical contents of buildings of the warehouse class to 250,000 cubic feet (7,142 cubic meters). It would, I think, be a great advantage in buildings of this class that all roofs be flat and of fire resisting material. A flat roof is a great advantage to the fire fighting force. Reverting to the material of which fire resisting floors and roofs are made, I have great faith in coke breeze or cinder concrete when properly mixed and reinforced with iron, and also as a protection to ironwork generally. My faith is from actual experience, which this Baltimore fire corroborates. We have at our testing station the roof of one of our huts constructed of this material, and although beneath it we have conducted a number of tests, some of one, two, three, and four hours' duration with a temperature gradually increasing to 2,000 degrees, this roof is practically as good as the day it was erected. One word as to staircases and lifts. All well holes around such should be encased in brick, and all doors on to same should be made to close automatically, and the top should terminate in a light glass roof, easily broken in case of fire, and thus a shaft would be formed for the escape of smoke and flame, which would thus be prevented from penetrating other portions of the structure.



PROPOSED GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL STATION OF NEW YORK CITY FOR THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.

Warren & Wetmore and Reed & Stem, Associate Architects.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for so patiently listening to my remarks, I have to thank the reader of the former paper for the information contained therein.

PROPOSED STATION FOR N. Y. CENTRAL R. R.

THE station proper, together with the postoffice and express buildings, will cover an area of more than nineteen blocks. The present station occupies about five blocks.

In addition to the public streets, there will be connections by ample private roadways and walks to Madison Avenue on the west and Lexington Avenue on the east; thus giving the traveling public facilities for entering the station not only from Forty-second Street on the south, Vanderbilt Avenue and Depew Place but from Madison Avenue on the west and Lexington Avenue on the east.

The suburban trains will be on a lower level than the express trains, thus separating the commuter from the express passenger and affording better facilities for both. The suburban concourse will provide for nine tracks. The express concourse will be slightly depressed below the street level, and will provide for 22 passenger train tracks, two baggage tracks, two mail tracks, and eight express tracks, making 43 tracks in all, with platforms so connected by subway and elevators that baggage, mail and express may be quickly transferred without crossing the tracks.

The main entrance to the station is on Forty-second Street. Its architectural composition is three massive arches, each arch being 33 feet wide and 60 high. Beyond these arches one enters an enormous ticket lobby 90 feet by 300 feet. This ticket lobby is on a level with the street. On the right of this lobby, and practically a part thereof, is the outgoing baggage room. After purchasing one's ticket and checking one's baggage, one proceeds to the express train by entering a gallery overlooking the grand concourse and thence to this concourse, which is on the level of the express tracks. This concourse is approached by four grand staircases, each 25 feeet in width.

This concourse is the largest in the world, being 160 feet by 470 feet, and 150 feet high, with wide entrances at each end, and extending to Madison and Lexington Avenues.

Adjoining this concourse are the usual waiting rooms, retiring rooms, cafes, telephone and telegraph facilities, etc. The waiting rooms contain twice the area of the waiting rooms in the Grand Central station as it is at present. Through this concourse pass the departing and arriving passengers, but the arriving passengers are absolutely separated from the departing passengers, thus avoiding the usual confusion in a railroad station caused by the meeting of incoming and outgoing passengers.

The platforms are of ample width, averaging from 15 to 18 feet wide, whereas the narrowest platform of the present station is but eight feet wide and the widest is but 12 feet wide.

The suburban train room has a splendid feature for quickly emptying trains and avoiding crowding, by having platforms on either side of the train. These platforms are even wider than the express platforms, ranging from 17 to 29 feet in width.

It has been the intention in preparing these plans to sacrifice everything to the convenience of the traveling public and to the proper administration of a terminal railway station.

The architects, Warren & Wetmore, associated with Reed & Stem, have accomplished the following results:

They have provided the best possible facilities for getting to and getting away from the station.

The cab stand is situated in the most convenient place for arriving passengers.

The outgoing baggage is convenient to the ticket offices, and the incoming baggage is convenient to the exits.

They have separated the incoming and the outgoing passengers, thus avoiding the usual confusion.

They have provided ample waiting rooms and a grand concourse sufficiently large to accommodate the largest possible excursion or holiday crowd.

The suburban passengers are separated from the express passengers, but with the entrances and the exits so arranged that there is perfect facility for getting from one to the other.

Ample space is provided for the incoming crowd, and there is a waiting vestibule for those desiring to meet arriving passengers.

Provision is made for doubling the capacity of the station without in any way interfering with the architectural features or general plan of the station.

DESIGNING OUR SUBURBS

MR. T. C. HORSFALL, of Manchester, England, (well known as a pioneer in many movements for the public good), calls attention, in an admirable letter in the *Times*, to the importance of carrying out new suburbs around large towns upon a pre-arranged plan and in such a manner as to ensure that the suburban buildings do not assist in further choking the city. Considering that we have carried out so many bit-by-bit improvements in London itself, with no reference to any comprehensive scheme and no forethought as to future laying of street lines, it may seem rather putting the cart before the horse, as far as London is concerned, to speak of doing in the suburbs what we have so lamentably neglected in the city. But the development of a new suburb in a special locality at any rate affords an opportunity which can be dealt with to a certain extent separately, and without being complicated by the existence or absence of a general scheme. It is at any rate possible to see that such a new locality is laid out with wide streets and with a sufficiency of open spaces; if other suburban neighborhoods have been built regardless of such considerations, at least let a new one not add to the evil. For London it is we fear too late for any general scheme of suburban expansion—so much has been already done independently of any such scheme, and the area to be dealt with is so vast. But provincial cities whose belt of suburbs lies within more manageable limits may well take up the idea of laying them out on a general plan.

Continuing the same subject, we may add that in Germany, for at least twenty years, every city of note has had its "development plan," according to which all new thoroughfares have been laid out with due regard to public convenience and to public health, and to the due arrangement of parks and squares. In several cities, notably at Berlin, these "development plans" have been accompanied by special legislation; but as a rule, special municipal powers, or the ordinary municipal powers backed by special ordinances from the Home Office authorities, have been sufficient to obtain what was necessary in compelling the surrounding landowners to conform to the official plan. As a rule too, but very little opposition was met with as far as these landowners were concerned, for the systematic development of the suburbs was so obviously to their interest that most of them voluntarily gave up rights-of-way and even ground in order to faciliate the wishes of the authorities. The greatest authority on the subject of the development of cities is at present Privy Councillor Stuebben, an hon. corresponding member of the R. I. B. A. In the first instance, Cologne saw its splendid development under his tenure of office as City Architect, but he was also responsible for the development plans of a number of other cities. At the present moment he is acting as High Commissioner for the Prussian Government in the development of the town of Posen, where the old fortifications and military lands surrounding the town are being transformed to the uses of civic life. Any one who has watched the systematic development of German cities during the last two decades must have been struck by the benefits accruing from the principles observed in that country.—*The Builder,* London.

NEW JERSEY LICENSE BOARD

INCREASING stringency in the laws of New Jersey governing and regulating the practice of architecture, according to the annual report of the New Jersey State Board of Architects, now in the hands of Governor Murphy, promises to make a material improvement in the general appearance of the buildings of New Jersey.

The report holds that it is not easy to point out specifically what benefits have accrued to the people of the State from any particular law, but it is certain that the statute involving architects has shut out many incompetents and its enactment has had the effect of making architects more careful in their work, because of the fact that any certificate to practise may, under the law, be revoked if its holder is guilty of incompetency, dishonesty, gross carelessness or neglect.

"This benefit cannot be too largely dwelt upon," says the report, "and as time passes the ability of the average architect will increase, and for this reason it is obvious that the character of the buildings erected will be, as time advances, better and better. As the standard of ability in the practise of architecture is raised, not only will the construction of buildings be better, but the purely architectural design thereof will show great improvement.

"Too little attention has been paid to the appearance of buildings because the great majority of the architects in our State have had little opportunity to study design and proportion. It is confidently expected that the working out of this law will have the effect of changing for the better, and to a great degree, the architecture of our cities because of the great improvement in the designs of the buildings, which are to be prepared by architects more competent to deal with the problems involved than those who have gone before."

The report sets forth that since December 22, 1903, meetings of the State Board have been held and that the main work of these meetings has been to consider applications for registration, to grant certificates, to hold examinations and to examine and pass upon examination papers. In this connection the board says it has been somewhat handicapped owing to the fact that no limit of time was fixed in the act when the right to apply for certificates without examination would terminate. It was very difficult to determine what legally constituted the practice of architecture, inasmuch as no definition was set forth in the law itself. The board, not wishing to rely on its own judgment, has resorted to eminent and conservative legal counsel.

It is stated in the report that many persons applied for certificates to practise who claimed they were practising March 24, 1902, the date of operation of the present law, and for this reason maintained they were entitled to the legal certificates, without examination. This evil was remedied by an amendment enacted by the Legislature of 1903. This amendment provides that if an applicant for registration is satisfactory to the majority of the board, he may, upon payment of an additional $15, receive a certificate authorizing him to practise the profession of architecture.

The board says its income from fees has been sufficient to defray expenses, which at this time amount to about $2,500 a year. The amount received in fees is about $3,000 a year.

Several complaints of violations of the architect law were made to the board during the year, but these were not prosecuted for the reason that legal counsel held that the body had not the right to spend its fund for such prosecutions as would have been necessary. These prosecutions, however, were carried on out of a fund raised by the New Jersey Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

SEVERE TEST OF ELECTRIC ENGINES

THREE Westinghouse 62½ kilowatt engine type generators which have been in service in the basement of the New England Building, in Cleveland, Ohio, have recently been subjected to a test which shows up Westinghouse construction in a very good light. A fire occurred in the basement where the generators were installed, and completely burned away the insulation on the outside of the field coils; the fire department played upon these machines with six lines of hose for one hour. Within one hour from the time the water was turned off the machines, one of them was in operation and carrying its full rated load. The second machine was put in operation later, and carried its full rate load, and at the present time two of these machines are operating under the load normally carried by all three of them.

The fire-proof insulation of the field coils withstood the fire perfectly even though the outer protecting coverings were entirely consumed, and the heat was so intense as to burn and blister the finish on the frames. Electrical machinery as usually constructed is scarcely expected to stand a fire and water test, but it appears that such a guarantee might have been made on these generators.

A SAFEGUARD FOR BANKERS

THERE is scarcely a banker, who does a safety deposit business in conjunction with his bank, who has not, at sometime or other, faced a customer who claims damages for the loss of some valuable paper, which the customer had left behind in the private coupon room when he was examining the contents of his safety deposit box.

An annoyance to which clients are frequently subjected is, that of being disturbed when they are in one of the coupon rooms, by having another customer, either try the door and fail to get in, or if he has neglected to lock the door, walk in on him when he is looking over his private papers.

Bankers and architects will be glad to know that a device has been patented by which these annoyances are absolutely done away with.

The Orr & Lockett "Coupon Door Device," with their hold-open device, (which is always used with the former), not only makes the occupant of a coupon room absolutely safe from annoyance, but prevents absolutely anybody but the attendant from entering a room after the first customer has left it until the attendant has been in, inspected the room and re-set the door. The signals showing which rooms are occupied, which are unoccupied but have not been inspected, which are unoccupied and have been inspected and are ready for the next customer, *are positive and automatic* and do not depend on the carefulness of the attendant for the successful operation.

The Orr & Lockett Coupon Door Device, patented and manufactured by the Orr & Lockett Hardware Co. of Chicago, is in use on the coupon doors of the Chicago National Bank, the First National Bank, the Merchants' Loan & Trust, the Illinois Trust & Savings and others of Chicago; on the Oakland National of Oakland, Calif., the Mississippi Valley Trust of St. Louis, the Hibernia Bank of New Orleans and many others. It is recognized to be the only article yet devised to do this work and its success will be quickly realized from the list of banks given above.

The Orr & Lockett Hardware Co. will be glad to send descriptive literature, prices, etc., to any architect or banker who is interested in this article.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

School of Architecture, Harvard University. McKim, Mead & White, architects.

Colonade, Liberal Arts Building, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo. Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, architects.

Lederer Apartment Buildings, Chicago. Henry L. Newhouse, architect. General exterior view and two entrance details are shown.

Parlor, residence of Thomas Morrison, Pittsburg, Pa. F. J. Osterling, architect.

Residence, Evanston, Ill. Ernest A. Mayo, architect, Chicago.

Residence at Los Angeles, Cal. John Parkinson, architect.

Residence, Toledo, O. Bacon & Huber, architects.

Lucas County Jail, Toledo, O. D. L. Stine, architect.

View in dining room, residence of Charles K. Hill, Pittsburg, Pa. J. E. Allison and O. M. Topp, architects.

Buffet, office building, St. Louis, Mo. Eames & Young, architects.

Special Plate—Frisco Office Building, St. Louis. Eames & Young, architects.

SPECIAL PLATES.

Issued only with the photogravure edition.

Residence of Charles K. Hill, Pittsburg, Pa. J. E. Allison and O. M. Topp, architects. Exterior and view in parlor are shown.

Views in residence of Thomas Morrison, Pittsburg, Pa. F. J. Osterling, architect. The following views are shown: Main hall, library, library alcove.

Rubel Apartment House, Chicago. Henry L. Newhouse, architect.

Entrance Detail, Lederer Apartment Building, Chicago. Henry L. Newhouse, architect.

BOOKS

FOR THE

ARCHITECT, BUILDER AND STUDENT

1905 Edition of the Architects' Directory and Specification Index.
Containing a list of the Architects, also Landscape and Naval Architects in the United States and Canada; List of Architectural Societies; Specification Index of Manufacturers of and Dealers in Building Materials. Handsomely bound in cloth. Price postpaid $2.00

American Renaissance.
A Review of Domestic Architecture illustrated by ninety-six half-tone plates. By Joy Wheeler Dow, Architect. Handsomely bound in cloth. Price, net $4.00

Building Construction and Superintendence.
By F. E. Kidder, C. E., Ph. D., Architect. Part I—Masons' Work. 6th edition, 421 pages, 250 illustrations. Part II—Carpenters' Work, 4th edition, 544 pages, 524 illustrations. It has been the aim of the author, in preparing these works, to furnish a series of books that shall be of practical value to all who have to do with building operations, and especially to architects, draughtsmen and builders. Each volume is independent and they are sold separately. The volumes are large 8vos. bound in cloth. Price, each..... $4.00

Practical Building Construction.
By John Parnell Allen. Designed also as a book of reference for persons engaged in building. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged, containing over 1,000 illustrations. Cloth. Price (postage 25 cents), net $3.00

Practical Lessons in Architectural Drawing
Suited to the wants of architectural students, carpenters, builders and all desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of architectural drawing and construction. By Wm. B. Tuthill, A. M., Architect. One oblong, 8vo. volume. Cloth. Price $2.50

Building Construction and Drawing.
Fifth edition, revised and greatly enlarged. A text-book on the principle and practice of construction. Specially adapted for students in science and technical schools. First stage, or elementary course. By Chas. F. Mitchell. 360 pp. of text, with nearly 950 illustrations. Crown 8vo. Cloth. Price $1.50

Building Construction.
Advanced and honours courses. Third edition, thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged. By Charles F. Mitchell. Containing 660 pp. of text, with 570 illustrations, many being full-page or double-plates of examples, with constructional details specially drawn for this edition. Crown 8vo. Cloth. Price $2.50

Brickwork and Masonry.
By Chas. F. Mitchell. A practical text-book for students and others engaged in the design and execution of structures in brick and stone. With nearly 600 illustrations. Cloth. Price, net...$2.00

Architectural Perspective for Beginners.
Fourth Edition, revised.
By F. A. Wright, Architect. Containing 11 large plates and full descriptive letter-press. One large quarto, handsomely bound in cloth. Price.....$3.00

The Drainage of Town and Country Houses.
By G. A. T. Middleton, A. R. I. B. A. A text-book for the use of architects and others, illustrated by 87 diagrams and six plates showing the drainage of a country house, a terrace, a school and a town residence and the bacterial disposal works of a country mansion, and the septic tank system, with a chapter on sewage disposal works on a small scale. One 8vo. cloth. Price, net $2.00

Draughtsman's Manual, or How I Can Learn Architecture.
By F. T. Camp. Containing hints to enquirers and directions in draughtsmanship. New revised and enlarged edition. One small volume. Cloth. Price ..... .50

VIGNOLA. Second American Edition.
The five orders of Architecture to which are added the Greek orders edited and translated by Arthur Lyman Tuckerman. The volume contains 84 plates, with descriptive text in English, and will afford the student a ready reference to the details of the Greek and Roman orders. One quarto volume. Cloth. Price $5.00

Bungalows and Country Residences.
A series of designs and examples of executed work by R. A. Briggs, Architect. F. R. I. B. A. Fifth edition, revised and enlarged, containing 47 photo-lithographic and ink-photo plates, many of which are new, in this edition. One quarto. Cloth. Price $5.00

Houses for the Country.
A series of designs and examples of executed works with plans of each. Illustrated on 48 plates by R. A. Briggs, Architect. One quarto volume. Cloth. Price $5.00

"Colonial Houses." For Modern Homes.
A collection of designs of houses with Colonial (Georgian) details, but arranged with modern comforts, and with the completeness of the 20th century. Written and Illustrated by E. S. Child, Architect. One large folio. Paper. Price.. $2.00

WM. T. COMSTOCK, Publisher

23 Warren Street, New York

Send for illustrated catalogue of Architectual, Scientific and Technical Books, and a sample copy of the Architects' & Builders' Magazine.

THE NATIONAL WOOD FLOOR CO.

Manufacturers

of

Parquet Floors
National Hard Finish
National Wax Polish

Established 1869

186 FIFTH AVENUE AND
10 W. 23d STREET, NEW YORK

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT

U. S. MAIL CHUTES

WHICH ARE

A necessity in office buildings and hotels, write to the sole makers,

THE CUTLER M'F'G CO., Rochester, N. Y.

PATENTED. AUTHORIZED.

THE J. W. REEDY ELEVATOR CO.

Passenger and Freight

ELEVATORS.

83 to 91 Illinois Street, CHICAGO.

31-33 Tenth Avenue, NEW YORK CITY.

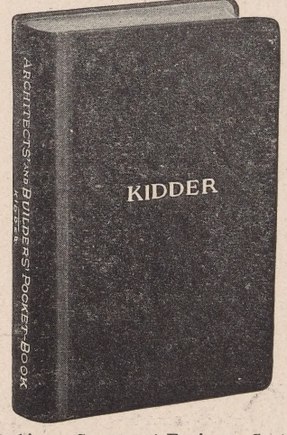
NOW READY

THE FOURTEENTH EDITION OF

Kidder's Architects' and Builders' Pocket-Book

Twentieth Thousand. 1000 figures.

16mo. xix + 1656 pages Morocco, $5.00



No Architect, Structural Engineer, Contractor or Draftsman can afford to be without a copy of this new edition.

JOHN WILEY & SONS

43 and 45 East Nineteenth St., New York City

"Big Four" Route.

CHICAGO

TO

INDIANAPOLIS,
CINCINNATI,
LOUISVILLE.

SOUTH and SOUTHEAST

THE SCENIC LINE TO

Hot Springs, Va., and Washington, D. C.

Via the

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.

J. C. TUCKER, G. N. A.

238 Clark Street, CHICAGO.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED

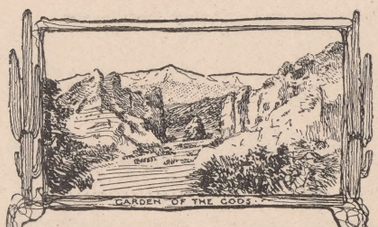
First Class Architectural Draftsman. State age, experience, salary and references.

Alfred Giles, Architect, San Antonio, Texas.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED

I need two Draftsmen, one must be first class at preliminary work and rendering and the other good at working drawings.

R. H. Hunt, Chattanooga, Tenn.



COLORADO'S
COOL RESORTS
BEST REACHED VIA
MISSOURI PACIFIC
RAILWAY
"Colorado Short Line"
—TO—
UTAH AND PACIFIC COAST
THROUGH
PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS,
FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS,
DINING CARS (MEALS A LA CARTE),
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS.
For further information, address Company's Agents, or
H. C. TOWNSEND,
GENERAL PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT, ST. LOUIS.

$33 To the Pacific Coast

Every day, September 15 to October 15, from Chicago. Via The California Express and Omaha; The Pioneer Limited through St. Paul and Minneapolis; or The Southwest Limited and Kansas City if you select the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Only $33.00, Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and many other Pacific Coast points. Only $30.50, Chicago to Spokane; $30.00, Chicago to Helena and Butte, Ogden and Salt Lake City.

For Free Books and Folders kindly Fill Out This Coupon and mail to-day to
F. A. MILLER, G. P. A., The Railway Exchange, Chicago

Name_____

Street Address_____

City_____, State_____

Probable Destination_____

National Fire Proofing Company
STANDARD METHODS OF
HOLLOW AND POROUS TILE FIREPROOFING

OFFICES

BESSEMER BUILDING	PITTSBURGH
170 BROADWAY	NEW YORK
NORTH AMERICAN BUILDING	PHILADELPHIA
TREMONT BUILDING	BOSTON
HARTFORD BUILDING	CHICAGO
15 WEST SARATOGA STREET	BALTIMORE

We own patents for the Johnson System of Fireproofing. Residences and other buildings can be made fireproof without the use of steel.
LET US GIVE YOU ESTIMATES

PIONEER
FIRE-PROOFING COMPANY
1515 Marquette Building
CHICAGO
CONTRACTORS FOR FIRE-PROOFING OF BUILDINGS
MANUFACTURERS OF CLAY PRODUCTS

LOUIS J. MILLET
(Successor to HEALY & MILLET)
Interior Decorator
151 MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO
Leaded Glass. Glass Mosaic. Frescoing

CRANE VALVES
ESTABLISHED 1855

Please mention THE INLAND ARCHITECT when corresponding with Advertisers.

Mr. Architect: REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD USE

Dexter Brothers' English Shingle Stains

BECAUSE they will outwear paint or any other stain.
BECAUSE they preserve the shingle.
BECAUSE they do not give a painted effect to the shingle.
BECAUSE they do not change as other stains do.
BECAUSE they have no disagreeable odor.
BECAUSE they are used on the best work from Maine to California.
BECAUSE they are used by people who want the best of everything.

Exclusively used on the shingled country houses of *Mr. George Vanderbilt* at Biltmore, *Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan*, Adirondacks, *Hon. Wm. C. Whitney*, Westbury, L. I., *Mr. Thomas W. Lawson*, Egypt, Mass.

Manufactured by

DEXTER BROTHERS COMPANY
103-105-107 Broad Street
BOSTON

H. M. HOOKER CO., Agents
57 W. Randolph Street
CHICAGO

F. H. McDONALD, Agent
GRAND RAPIDS, - MICH.

W. S. HUESTON, Agent
24 East 22d Street
NEW YORK

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL

FINE SERVICE

ILLINOIS CENTRAL
CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE
RAILROAD

FROM CHICAGO

New First-Class Through Line

from Chicago via Dubuque, Waterloo and Albert Lea. Fast Vestibule Night train with through Sleeping Car, Buffet-Library Car and Free Reclining Chair Car. Dining Car Service en route. Tickets of agents of I. C. R. R. and connecting lines.

A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., CHICAGO.

ESTABLISHED 1872 INCORPORATED 1890

ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO.

CHICAGO.

71 & 73 Randolph Street.

MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

Builders' Hardware

ART METAL-WORK OF ALL KINDS.

Cooling Rooms.

Mechanics' Tools.

Table and Pocket Cutlery.

Our selection comprises THE BEST from all the leading factories, as well as our own, and our heavy purchases enable us to offer you these goods at prices which can not fail to please.

We have many specialties which we manufacture and control which can not be found anywhere else.

Orr & Lockett Hardware Co.

71 & 73 RANDOLPH STREET.

Telephone, Central 551.

Samson

Linen Shoe Thread

Italian Hemp

Spot Sash Cord

WE MAKE THE BEST—THE MOST ECONOMICAL

Samson Cordage Works

Boston, Mass.

Preserve the Structural Steel

TRADE MARK.

and prevent its destruction from rust—thus insuring permanence to your buildings, by using

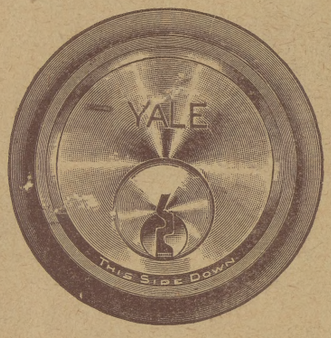
Durable Metal Coating

Postal us for information

Edward Smith & Co.

Varnish Makers and Color Grinders

59 Market St., CHICAGO 45 Broadway, NEW YORK



The Yale Lock

with Paracentric Key affords the highest standard of security, and is made in hundreds of styles and sizes, adapted to almost every possible use, from a jewel-case to a prison door.

Little Brochures, "What is a Genuine Yale Lock," "Yale Night Latches," "Artist and Artisan," etc., will be sent on request.

The YALE & TOWNE Mfg. Company.

CHICAGO OFFICE:
131 Wabash Avenue.

New Pittsburg Service

VIA

The Lake Shore Limited

A Through Pullman Sleeper is now in daily service between Chicago and Pittsburg on the LAKE SHORE LIMITED, affording Pittsburg travel all of the luxurious accommodations of this famous train.

Leaves Chicago	Arrives Pittsburg
5.30 p. m.	6.35 a. m.

ADDITIONAL SERVICE AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Chicago, 8.30 a. m. - - - Arrive Pittsburg, 9.45 p. m.
Leave Chicago, 10.35 p. m. - - - Arrive Pittsburg, 11.15 a. m.

City Ticket Office, 180 Clark St.
CHICAGO

A. J. SMITH
Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agt.
CLEVELAND

C. F. DALY
Chief Ass't Gen'l Pass'r Agt.
CHICAGO